THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE SIEGE OF ATLANTA.

Letter from General Hazen—Severe Losses of the Rebel Army—Why Atlanta is not Assaulted—Importance of Sherman's Campaign.

The following interesting letter from General Hazen, a brave and intelligent officer, appears in the Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader*. It was written to a friend, who furnished portions of it for publication:—

"NEAR ATLANTA, Ga., August 2, 1864.—The campaign is running to its fourth month, with scarcely a day but a large portion of the command is under fire. My losses in killed and wounded are already over a thousand, but this is no fair proportion of the losses of our army, as the fates have, as usual, put me in warm places.

"Will the people keep up their pluck and fight the thing out? It all depends upon their steadfastness of purpose. If Richmond does not fall sooner, the army of the West will finally make its way to the back door. If none of the eastern Rebel army comes here, we will wear this one out before the close of the season, and it is but a matter of time when the entire force of the enemy must waste away. Will the people hold out?

HEAVY LOSSES OF THE REBELS.

"Johnston's veteran army, by his official report, June 25, contained 46,628 arms-bearing men including 6831 of Wheeler's Cavalry. They have lost since that time 5000 prisoners, and in their three assaults upon our works, since arriving in front of this place, at least 20,000 men. They have received from Mississippi 3500, and are receiving from Governor Brown's proclamation about 8000 militia. This gives them to-day an army of about 25,000 veterans and 8000 militia—33,000 in all.

"These figures are substantially correct. The hope of being reinforced by Kirby Smith is at last given up. After exhausting the militia of Alabama and Eastern Mississippi, which may amount to ten thousand more, if they have the power to force them out, I cannot for my life see how the enemy can make up the wastage of their army.

"I know the Rebel army when it was joined by Polk, just before the fight at Resaca, was seventy-one thousand strong. This included Polk, and, beside the additions before mentioned, it has received a brigade (Harting's) of at least three thousand from Mobile. This gives the enormous loss to them, since the campaign, of fifty-two thousand men. What possible chance is there for these thirty-three thousand now before us? These figures may seem exaggerations, but they are not—they are realities; and when it is remembered that we have taken twelve thousand prisoners, have had no less than twelve engagements, where from one to three corps have been in battle, with the ordinary desertions and losses from disease, the fifty-two thousand is readily made up. What will hinder the daily attrition of the next three months from completing the overthrow of the foe before us?

WHY ATLANTA IS NOT ASSAULTED.

"You will say, perhaps, why not assault so contemptible a foe and put him out of his misery at once? The art of war here is no longer a chance matter. Both armies convey a full supply of intrenching tools, and no forces on either side ever rest till they have before them a complete line of works strong enough to resist the heaviest field ordnance, with obstructions in the front in the way of abatis, palisades, and intrenchments, that puts the matter of an assault quite out of the question. I think the battle of Chickamauga on the left taught both armies the value of these works. No assault by either side in this campaign has been successful. It would surprise you to see how quickly and willingly these men construct their works. None appreciate their value more truly.

IMPORTANCE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"We are losing some good officers and, of course, some men; but I wish all could understand how vitally this campaign is striking the Rebellion. Did you read Governor Brown's proclamation calling out the militia and detailed men? There was no blossoming palmetto about that; but a plain and open groan, showing clearly how deep the travel of our army is moving down upon the tender places of the Confederacy.

"You know, of course, that Johnston has been relieved by Hood, a man of just half his ability. Gossip has it that his Government was dissatisfied with his continued retreating, and sought a man who believed their army could check us. Hardee is said to have been of Johnston's opinion; that the endeavor to hold Atlanta would be the destruction of the army. Hood was then proffered the command and accepted the task.

"He has commenced well; has already assaulted us three times, we being behind our works, and losing in all nine thousand five hundred, while they are known to have lost twenty thousand.

"I have never believed that the above was the true reason for the change, but that Johnston was taken east to assist in planting a column in Pennsylvania. He knows that country thoroughly. It is the theatre of his first operations in 1861. Besides, next to Bragg, he is the first general in the army in point of military ability.

"The greatest victory for them—greater than fifty Manassases, and the only one that can give them a particle of hope—will be to defeat the war party at the incoming campaign. If they can by any possibility keep their army in the field, no matter whether victorious or not, and a little before election place a strong army upon the soil of a free State, with a fair show of diplomacy upon their part, carelessly met by us, then let the question go that before the people—'peace' or 'war'—and who can tell what will be the result of our last three years of blood and victory? I fear nothing in Ohio. Our first great battle must be at the ballot-box, and the war power must be sustained at all hazards."

NEWS FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY TO THE 11TH.

From army letters, dated 10th and 11th, we quote as follows:—The railroad south is within a short distance of the line gained by General Hascall on the 9th. The whistle and movement of the trains can be distinctly heard. The road is now nearly within our reach, and when desirable can be controlled. What the movement of the army has resulted in, other than the near grasp we now have on this road, is unimportant. Movements are, however, in progress which, in their own good time, will bring forth the desired results. The damage done the railroad by General McCook has been repaired, and trains now run regularly. Deserters, however, report a scarcity of food, which cannot be immediately remedied.

During the operations on the extreme right, mainly confined to General Hascall, his command has done hard work, laboring night and day. The recent impetuous assaults on our flanks have led our commanders to the exercise of extreme caution, and whenever a point of importance is gained it is at once fortified. In this manner this division has built, during the last five days, *nine lines of works*. These lines are each nearly half a mile in length; and, when this is known, the amount of labor done during these hot, sultry August days may be imagined. This, it must be remembered, is in addition to the usual duties, picket, guarding, and the thousand and one other duties for which a soldier is accountable.

The country we are operating in is south of Atlanta, and near East Point, and is more open and fertile than any we have fought for since the crossing of the Etowah. Before us now, as far as the eye can reach, are fertile valleys, with occasional groups of fruit trees, and for some distance to the south and east the Rebel works can be seen. The fortifications of East Point can be seen. The ground is favorable for the peculiar kind of warfare that has been prosecuted in Georgia. For some distance about here, huge, ill-shaped boulders protrude from the earth, as though some violent upheaval had forced them from their bed into the upper world.

The weather here is all that could be expected during this month. While the journals and letters from "God's Country" complain of the great drought, we are having copious showers of rain, and terra firma is not parched and heated to send its heat as an additional trial for our soldiers. During the last three days it has rained almost continually, and roads are not in any of the best order.

The Situation by Another Correspondent

A letter of the 10th says:—It is somewhat absurd to call the combat taking place here the "Siege of Atlanta." Our fortifications extend in long lines from east to west, not investing the city at all, and everywhere confronted by long lines of Rebel works. To break or turn the latter is probably to insure us the entire possession of Atlanta, with the capture or destruction of a large part of the Rebel army. But this result can only be accomplished by a display of greater energy than we have shown for the last few days. In the meantime let the loyal people of the North take courage. Atlanta being the very heart of the "Confederacy," and of such primary importance that, according to the Rebels themselves, its fall will ruin them, a desperate resistance was to be expected.

Yesterday but little of consequence was done upon any portion of the line, except occasional cannonading and incessant skirmishing. All along the front of the 14th Corps, our own lines are in the closest proximity to those of the Rebels. There is one place on the front of General A. T. Baird's Division where the opposing fortifications are not more than seventy-five yards apart. Whenever a head appears above either parapet it is the signal for a dozen balls to be discharged from the other.

The Rebels seem to have a body of their militia on the extreme right; Polk's old Corps (Stewart's) next; Hood's (now Cheatham's) next; and Hardee's on the extreme left. Militia are mixed in with all these bodies. It was Clayton's (formerly Stewart's) Division of Hardee's Corps that was principally engaged on Sunday with the 14th Corps. The two hundred and fifty prisoners we took all belong to that division.

Has the Rebel Army been Reinforced?

It will not do to rely too confidently upon the statements which are frequently made concerning Rebel losses in the recent battles. The Memphis-Atlanta *Appeal* having a case to make out against Hood, puts it at 22,000 since Johnston was superseded. This, probably, is the outside limit. But as these 22,000 were all from the veteran Rebel troops, and as we all know from Rebel official documents, found after we crossed the Chattahoochee, that their veteran force was only forty-six thousand strong previous to the battle of Peach Tree Creek, it follows that unless recently reinforced, the veteran Rebel forces opposed to us amount to only twenty-four thousand men. That such a force, even admitting that it were backed up by forty thousand militia men, could for a single week withstand the attacks of our magnificent army, is preposterous. Yet they have withstood us; and extend our lines as we may, we find them everywhere confronting us. The conclusion is almost irresistible that the Rebel army has been reinforced, and that the conditions upon which was predicted the speedy fall of Atlanta, after the battle of the 22d ult., are essentially changed.

Proclamation of Colonel Adam Johnson.

From the Louisville Journal.

The following documents have been issued by the Rebel Colonel Johnson, since establishing his headquarters in Southern Kentucky:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTHERN KENTUCKY, August 1, 1864.—General Order No. 1.—I. In obedience to General Orders from the War Department of the Confederate States, dated June 1, 1864, from Richmond, Va., requiring all battalions, companies, and detachments to report to the nearest commanding officer, the Colonel commanding this Department hereby orders all soldiers embraced in the above orders to report to him without delay.

II. Battalion, company, and detachment commanders will send in full and complete reports, containing the branch of service to which they belong; the regiment, brigade, and division; by what authority they were recruited, and for what commands; the number of men mounted and dismounted, armed and unarmed; the description of arms, and the quantity and quality of ammunition, at the very earliest practicable moment, in order to a thorough organization and equipment.

III. Confederate soldiers that have taken the amnesty oath offered by the Federal authorities must report without delay, the Confederate States Government having decided said oath not binding; and all such parties failing to report at once will be published as deserters, and when apprehended will be dealt with accordingly.

This department embraces all the country lying within the following boundary:—Commencing at the mouth of Salt river, and running south via Elizabethtown, Munfordville, Glasgow, and Tompkinsville, Kentucky, to Carthage, Tennessee; thence down the Cumberland river to Nashville; thence, following the line of the Northwestern Railroad to the Tennessee river; thence west with the southern line of the State of Kentucky to the Mississippi river; thence following the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio, and following said river to the place of beginning, and will be known as the Department of Southern Kentucky. By command of

Colonel A. R. JOHNSON,
Com'dg Department of Southern Kentucky.
S. P. CUNNINGHAM, Captain and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SOUTHERN KENTUCKY, August 8, 1864.—General Order No. 2. In pursuance of general orders from the War Department, Richmond, Virginia, I hereby order all civilians in this department, between the ages of seventeen (17) and forty-five (45), who are not exempt from military duty, to report to their county towns or the nearest camp thereto, for duty as soldiers in the Confederate States army.

This department embraces all that section of the Confederacy contained within the following boundary, to wit:—

Commencing at the mouth of Salt river, and extending through Elizabethtown, Glasgow, and Tompkinsville, Kentucky, to Carthage, Tennessee; thence following the Cumberland river to Nashville; thence with the line of the Northwestern Railroad to the Tennessee river; thence west to Hickman, Kentucky; thence to the Mississippi river to the mouth of the Ohio; thence to the place of beginning.

All persons failing to report as above ordered will be conscripted immediately after the 5th instant. By command of

Colonel A. R. JOHNSON,
Commanding Department Southern Kentucky.
S. P. CUNNINGHAM, Captain and A. A. G.

PROCLAMATION.

Citizens of Kentucky:—The alternative is now presented to you of entering either the Federal or Confederate army.

All persons between the ages of seventeen and forty-five, who are not lawfully exempt, will be required to go into service at once. You must now see that after the sacrifice of all that freemen should hold dear to avoid the evil and save our property—that the one has not been rendered secure, and you have not saved yourselves from the other, even by the sacrifice of principle and honor.

Your country has been overrun by lawless bands whose depredations are only equaled by the outrage of large bands of the Federal army, who neither feel nor have any respect for the submissionists, and you are plundered, robbed, and murdered with impunity. How long do you intend this to continue? To what depth of degradation and shame are you to be reduced before you will cut loose the bond of slavery and assert your rights as freemen. Men of Kentucky, are you willing to see your families reduced to the level of your slaves? Mothers, can you realize an affiliation of your daughters with the African? Young men, can you expect to have any claim to manhood?

Can you hope to share the smiles or claim the love of the bright-eyed daughters of this famed land of beauty, while those gentle beings are subjected to the insults of Yankee hirelings and negro troops? If not, then speedily seize the only way to bring you true liberty and honor. Too long have you listened to the syren song of the traitors of the country. Already too much has been sacrificed to no advantage. Your only hope of peace is in the success of the Southern armies. Not alone your liberties but your lives are involved in this issue.

The moderate Union man, the Democrat at the North, as well as the Southern soldier, will all owe their lives and liberties to this result.

I appeal to you again, as I did two years ago, to rally and strike a blow for the freedom of your country. Colonel A. R. JOHNSON,
Com. Confederate Forces in Southern Kentucky.

The Iron-Clad "Manayunk."

The *Post* has an article in relation to the *Manayunk*, in to-day's issue, in which it is stated that she will draw twenty-one feet, and as the river will not allow that depth before spring, it will be some time before she will be capable of rendering any actual service to the Government. We fear some one has been imposing on the credulity of our neighbor in this matter. The largest of the monitor iron-clads have a draught of less than fourteen feet, and if we are not greatly mistaken the *Manayunk* will draw less than thirteen feet. The *Ironsides*, which is far larger than any of the monitors, draws less than twenty feet, and looking at the *Manayunk* as she lies on the stocks, we should say that when she gets that depth down in the water there will be at least four feet of water on her decks! If our neighbor had said that it would take twenty-one feet of water in the river to launch her, he would not have been far from correct, as we believe she cannot be launched on a much lower stage.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

—Fraternal affection finds a rare illustration in two brothers now residing in Kennebunk, Maine. A few years ago both started for California, but one was taken sick on the Isthmus and returned. His brother went on, and in a short time accumulated $8000, when he also returned and gave half of it to his brother. They, with their wives, live together, the latter "taking turns" in presiding at the table.

—A telegram was received by the proper department on Saturday, from the headquarters of General Wallace, at Baltimore, directing the arrest of Captain Geo. E. Paul, of the schooner *Matilda Spicer*, now lying at Williams & Jolley's wharf. The arrest was made about noon, and the vessel was seized in the name of the Government, and a guard placed over it. The cause of the arrest has not yet been developed.

THIRD EDITION.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

LARGE CAPTURES OF PRISONERS.

FIGHTING ALL THE TIME.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 17.—The steamer *Thomas A. Morgan* arrived here this morning from Deep Bottom, with 200 wounded soldiers of the 10th Corps.

Our forces on the north side of the James river have had very continuous and severe skirmishing every day this week.

We have captured more prisoners than have been heretofore reported, but have no definite statement of the number.

No general officers have as yet been reported either killed or wounded.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

IMPORTANT POSITIONS HELD.

GREAT LOSS OF THE ENEMY

TWO GENERALS KILLED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 18.

The mail steamer *Dictator*, from City Point, brought up this morning seventy-five Rebel prisoners, including several officers, captured in the fight near Deep Bottom.

The fight of Sunday was of greater magnitude than was at first supposed, the combined losses of the 2d and 10th Corps being from eight hundred to one thousand.

The losses to the enemy, besides position and artillery, will amount in killed, wounded, and missing to about three thousand.

Rebel prisoners say that two of their Brigadier-Generals were killed in the fighting on that day.

The position gained by us was still held on Tuesday night, and on that day there was some shelling by us, to feel the Rebel position.

There were indications that Grant would give the enemy another surprise on yesterday.

GOOD NEWS FROM GEORGIA.

WHEELER'S ATTACK ON DALTON

REBELS REPULSED BY OUR TROOPS.

GEN. STEADMAN REINFORCES THE GARRISON.

Gallantry of Colored Troops.

The Railroad Repaired.

NASHVILLE, August 17.—The Chattanooga *Gazette*, of the 16th contains the following:—

The Rebels, in the attack on Dalton, numbered five thousand infantry and cavalry, and six brass howitzers, commanded by Major-General Wheeler.

The garrison at Dalton numbered four hundred of the 2d Missouri, under Colonel Siebold. On Sunday morning the Rebels approached the town in line of battle. General Wheeler sent a formal demand for its surrender, to prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood.

"I have the power to demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the forces under your command at this garrison.

"(Signed) JAS. WHEELER, Major-General
"Commanding Confederate forces."

Colonel Siebold responded in the following laconic terms:—

"I have been placed here to defend the post, not to surrender.

"(Signed) R. SIEBOLD, Commanding."

The Rebels outnumbered Colonel Siebold ten to one. His command sought protection in his earthworks, and a large brick building.

The invaders swarmed into town, and were gallantly kept at bay by the garrison, who, from behind their works, mowed down the Rebels.

On Monday morning General Steadman arrived with reinforcements. A skirmish at once ensued, when the garrison sallied out from their earthworks.

At this stage the 14th United States Colored Infantry, Colonel Morgan commanding, were ordered to charge, which was done with an impetus that was irresistible, and the Rebels fled in confusion.

The Rebels slightly damaged the track and rails this side of Dalton, but they have now been repaired.

PIRATE "TALLAHASSEE."

HER ARRIVAL AT HALIFAX THIS MORNING.

An Account of Some of Her Captures.

HALIFAX, August 18.—The pirate *Tallahassee* arrived at this port this morning.

PORTLAND, Me., August 18.—The schooner *S. B. Harris* arrived to-day, and reports that she was captured on Monday last, August 15, twenty miles west of Seal Island, by the pirate *Tallahassee*, and was bonded for $8000.

The *Harris* brought in the crews of the following named schooners, captured and scuttled by the *Tallahassee* on Monday:—

Schr. *Howard*, Capt. Burr, of New York.
Schr. *Coral Wreath*, Capt. Blake, of Westport.
Schr. *Etta Caroline*, Capt. Poor, of Portland.
Schr. *Restless*, Capt. ——, of Booth bay.

The crews of these vessels were allowed to take all their clothing and effects, and were kindly treated. The schooner *Howard* had been previously captured by the *Florida* and bonded.

All the crews of the captured vessels represent the *Tallahassee* as being heavily armed. She was short of coal, and inquired for the nearest port to obtain a supply. Her officers also inquired all about the fishermen in Chaleur Bay.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.
Shooting of Deserters.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Advices from North Carolina to the 14th state that a deserter was shot on the 13th inst., and six more were to be shot on the 14th. A soldier was also to be shot for advising another to desert.

Hereafter persons who through private letters may urge desertion, are to be tried by court-martial, and if found guilty, will be summarily shot.

Arrival of the "Asia."

BOSTON, August 18.—The *Asia*, from Halifax, is signalled, and will arrive up about 1 o'clock.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, August 17.—A meeting of citizens of Cairo is called for this evening to provide measures for the defense of the city.

An expedition has gone in pursuit of Johnson's guerillas, who captured the boats at Saline bar.

The main body of this band, about 300 strong, were at Caseyville, Ky., when last heard from. But few crossed the river, or, if they did, had returned again. They carried off a considerable amount of stores from the steamers, which were laden with Government stores, cattle, etc.

Gunboats are now stationed there for the protection of Government steamers.

Guerillas in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, August 17.—Three guerillas last night attempted to steal horses from Mr. Cooper's residence, seven miles south of this city. Mr. Cooper, with a double-barreled shot-gun, killed one and mortally wounded another. The third came here to-day, and was arrested.

A despatch from Clarksville says about two hundred and fifty Rebels crossed to the south side of the Cumberland river, at Sailors' Rest, this morning. They are supposed to belong to Woodward's command.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Excitement in the Shenandoah Valley—Reported Readvance of Rebels—Washington to be Again Attacked—Fighting at Front Royal—The Enemy in the Valley Reinforced—Rumored Movement of the Whole Rebel Army Under General Lee.

MARTINSBURG, VA., August 17.—There is much activity in Martinsburg to-night, in consequence of a reported readvance of the Rebels. Sheridan's soldiers have already commenced a northern movement, and come down the valley, bringing various reports.

We have information of an engagement at Front Royal. It is said that the enemy have been reinforced by one division of Longstreet's Corps and two cavalry divisions. Prisoners are reported to have stated that the whole Rebel army is moving. There is much excitement in the valley.

MARTINSBURG SAFE—THE RAILROAD.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, MARTINSBURG, August 14, P. M.—Again this town is lively and considered to be safe. As on many other Sunday nights, the houses are lit up, the windows open, and the streets full of promenaders. And yet but a few hours ago it was, in every sense, "as still as a Sunday" here.

Perhaps it will not be amiss for the Rebels to know that their "reported" great damage to the railroad has been almost repaired: that we have telegraphic communication from here to-night; and that passengers will be able to go through from Wheeling to Baltimore over the railroad line (by changing cars at this point) in a very few days. So much for the enterprise of the railroad and telegraph companies.

MOSEBY.

We hear to-night that the indefatigable Moseby is again in the field, and looking towards this section of country with an eye to his usual style of mischief.

General Averill is again reported in the field, and may be expected to be heard from favorably before long.

It is reported that General Kelley's command will be extended so as to take in the line of the railroad from Wheeling to the Monocacy. People along the line are pleased at this report.

GENERAL AVERILL TO HIS TROOPS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, MARTINSBURG, VA., August 15.—The following is General Averill's late congratulatory order to his troops:—

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 22.

HEADQUARTERS MARYLAND CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA, August 9, 1864.—The Brigadier-General commanding congratulates the officers and men of this division upon the brilliant successes achieved by their valor at Moorefield on the morning of the 7th inst. A boastful enemy of double your numbers was completely routed, many killed and his artillery captured, together with three battle-flags and over four hundred prisoners.

But with our exultations is mingled a profound grief at the loss of Major Conger, of the 3d Virginia Cavalry. * * * The men who followed him in the charge will never forget his glorious example, nor that of the gallant Lieutenant Clarke, who fell by his side.

The thanks of this division are given to Colonel W. H. Powell and Major Gibson, commanding the brigades, for the irresistible élan with which they led their men against the enemy. The conduct of Captain Kerr, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry—the daring with which he penetrated the enemy's line of battle, taking a battle-flag in his dash after the Rebel commander—is worthy of our highest admiration. With his horse killed under him, and suffering from a severe wound in the head, that he escaped death or capture is due to the devoted heroism of the men who followed him.

The steady and rapid advance of the 14th Pennsylvania, 8th Ohio, the 1st and 3d Virginia Cavalry (the 2d Virginia being held in reserve), and charge of the 1st New York Lincoln Cavalry, repeated the lesson that the enemy cannot stand before our united and determined efforts. By command of

Brigadier-General W. W. AVERILL.
Will Rumsey, Acting Adjutant-General.

REBEL MILITARY LAW.

The following proceedings of a court-martial will show how the Rebels punish stragglers, and how strict they are in regard to that class of misbehavior:—

Proceedings of drum-head court-martial convened at camp of the 38th Georgia regiment, by virtue of Special Order No. 1, headquarters 38th Georgia regiment.

SPECIAL ORDER, NO. 1.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-EIGHTH GEORGIA REGIMENT, June 8, 1864.—A drum-head court-martial will convene at the quarters of Captain Miller at once, to try such cases as may be brought before it.

Detail for the Court—Captain W. A. C. Miller, President; Lieutenant A. C. Bell, Company I; Lieutenant S. A. Thornton, Company E; Lieutenant S. A. Hagood, Company B. Judge Advocate—J. O. Maxwell, captain commanding the regiment.

Were arraigned and tried the following named prisoners:—Privates C. F. Christian, P. H. Hansard, R. F. Hall, F. M. King, W. G. Moore, G. H. Mann, and G. White, all of Company H, 38th Georgia Regiment, under the following charges and specifications:—

Charge—Straggling.

Specification—In this, that the said privates did, on the 7th of June, 1864, leave their company without authority and go to the rear, and this while the command was advancing against the enemy.

To which charges and specifications the prisoners plead as follows:—

Privates C. F. Christian, R. F. Hall, F. M. King, W. G. Moore, and G. White, plead to the charge and specification—guilty.

Privates P. H. Hansard and G. H. Mann were excused by surgeon.

And the court do therefore sentence the said privates C. F. Christian, R. F. Hall, F. M. King, W. G. Moore, and G. White, all members of Company H, 38th Georgia regiment, to mark time on the parapet for twenty minutes, and receive a reprimand from the commanding officer of the regiment.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-EIGHTH GEORGIA REGIMENT, June 8, 1864.—The foregoing sentences are approved:—Privates P. H. Hansard and G. H. Mann will be released from arrest. The sentences of privates C. F. Christian, R. P. Hall, F. M. King, W. G. Moore, and G. White, will be executed immediately, under the supervision of Lieutenant G. W. Stubbs. J. O. MAXWELL,
Captain Commanding Regiment.

GENERAL R. E. LEE.

IN THE FIELD, August 15, P. M.—A report has come in that General R. E. Lee is in the valley. It is judged that if the report is true, he is looking after the general military situation and providing for the defense of Staunton and Lynchburg.

THE MAIL.

There are two thousand six hundred letters at Cumberland for the post at Martinsburg, besides another heavy mail for the same post at Williamsport.

GENERAL EARLY AND EX-MINISTER FAULKNER.

When the Rebels were in Martinsburg ex-Minister Faulkner visited his wife, on which occasion there were some words between him and General Early in consequence of the latter locating a few tents on the former's grounds.

The Rebels did not do much damage at Hancock. They burned some small bridges, and a few buildings of railroad property.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE TROUBLES ON THE PLAINS.

Indian Depredations on the Platte—Trains Captured and Men Murdered—From Fort Smith—Rebels Retreating South.

From the Leavenworth Times, August 12.

General Curtis received the following telegrams yesterday, which were kindly furnished for publication:—

JULESBURG, August 8, 1864.—Major S. S. Curtis:—The Indians are infesting my lines for 300 miles; have just learned that a train was burned at Plum creek this morning, between Cottonwood and Kearney. I must have at least 800 horses or abandon this line of communication; and, if possible, I want the 1st Nebraska Veteran Cavalry ordered in the field, now at home on furlough. Can I depend on horses? Reply immediately.

(Signed) R. B. MITCHELL, Brig-Gen.

OMAHA, August 9, 1864.—Maj.-General Curtis:—Several trains have been attacked and destroyed in Platte valley, just beyond Fort Kearney, within the last forty-eight hours, and all the men along with them killed, and the danger to our settlements is becoming imminent. Active measures will alone save the settlements up the Platte from complete abandonment.

We have not horses for the Nebraska 1st. Will you authorize your Quartermaster there to purchase for two companies.

(Signed), A. SAUNDERS, Governor.

JULESBURG, August 18, 1864.—Major-General Curtis:—Since my despatch to Major S. S. Curtis, this morning, there has been two additional attacks on this route, one at Dogtown, east of Kearney ten miles. One mounted company have gone in pursuit of the Indians from Plum Creek, and the other dismounted. Half the troops in this district are on foot. (Signed)

R. B. MITCHELL, Brigadier-General.

FORT SCOTT, August 10, 1864.—Major-General Curtis:—Letters just received from Colonel Watties, dated 6th instant, say the Rebel force at Fort Smith has retreated south. No fighting to speak of.

The Rebels are pretty thick at Cane Hill. Three hundred of them passed north into Missouri a few days ago. We have scouts near Maysville.

(Signed) T. J. McKEAN, Brigadier General.

—On Saturday evening a fire broke out in Coxsackie, N. Y., destroying three storehouses filled with hay, and a portion of Mygatt's lumber yard. The hay was fully insured. On Sunday another fire destroyed a barn, wagon-house, a blacksmith shop and two dwellings. Both fires were the work of an incendiary. A man has been arrested on suspicion.

—A returned soldier of the 16th Connecticut Regiment says that our soldiers who are prisoners at Andersonville, S. C., number no fewer than twelve thousand; that they are confined in an open field bare of all trees or shrubbery; and that in these dog-day heats they are suffering severely. It is to be feared that hundreds of them will never live to get home.

—It is related of a man in Newport, R. I., that he married his second wife six weeks after the death of his first; the second was killed by a carpet thrown on her head, and in four weeks he married a third, who a month after was drowned. He waited only two weeks this time, and then married number four, whose husband was killed four weeks previously in battle.

—The following sums of money have been sent for the payment of troops:—

Major Paulding, Washington	$1,000,000
Major Brice, Baltimore	500,000
Major Usher, Fortress Monroe	500,000
Major Allen, Louisville	1,000,000
Major Cumback, Cincinnati	1,000,000
Major Leslie, New York	500,000
Total	$5,000,000

—The Creek Chiefs, in a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Fort Gibson, July 16, make an eloquent appeal for help. They say the whole Cherokee country is a waste, and they can see nothing but starvation before them during the coming winter. Months intervene between the arrival of trains, and even now they have but a scanty subsistence. At least 20,000 Indians are to be fed. These chiefs represent a large portion of those who were driven by the Rebels to Kansas but who did not return to their own country in time to raise ample crops. The Indian Bureau, with its accustomed promptness and humanity, will exert itself to afford the required relief.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Cotton steady, at 1.76@1.77. Flour steady. 14,000 bbls sold. State, $9.40@10; Ohio, $10.40@10.90; Southern, $10.75@11.50. Wheat steady. Corn advancing. Prices 1c better. Sales at $1.54. Pork heavy. Mess, $40. Lard heavy at 21½@22½c. Whisky firm, but quiet at $1.80.

Grain Receipts.—Flour, 60,018 bbls.; Wheat, 29,620 bush.; Corn, 34,472 bush.

BALTIMORE, August 18.—Flour quiet; 500 bbls. Ohio extra sold at $12@12.25. Wheat dull and declining. Corn firm; white, $1.85. Whisky tending upwards; sales at $1.82. Groceries steady.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 74. Noon, 82. One P. M., 83. Wind, E. N. E.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The transports *Baltic* and *Western Metropolis*, from Fortress Monroe, arrived in this city, at Gray's Ferry, early yesterday morning. About nine hundred sick and wounded soldiers were contained in the two vessels, three-quarters of whom are colored troops. They were removed from the boats by the steamboat *Fashion*.

These vessels should have been at Gray's Ferry by 8 o'clock A. M. Owing to the serious character of most of the cases, they could be removed but very slowly, and considerable delay was occasioned—the firemen being kept in waiting some time, much to the regret of the Medical Director of Transportation, Dr. Kenderdine.

Geo M Williams, E, 188th	Isaac Long, K, 55th
Sgt Thos Prickett, J, 2d Art	D O Mayar, A, 188th
Samuel Iler, K, 2d Artillery	Franklin Deaver, M, 2d Artillery
Jas Stone, B, 188th	J Hell, E, 188th
Wesley Hickel, E, 1st Art	Fred Nagle, L, 2d Art
T Horner, B, 2d Art	Hall Hurd, A, 55th
Jas Murphy, D, 55th	Philip W Frow, E, 188th
John P Flinnereder, A, 2d Art	H Loughlin, E, 188th
John Bellwarr, H, 97th	John Reckhart, B, 55th
P J Richard, H, 2d Art	Pat Corcoran, C, 2d Art
Amos Whitenight, G, 188th	J Holly, F, 76th
Wm Christman, H, 11th Cav	T A Watson, C, 55th
Corp W E Hoffer, E, 112th	J E Anton, K, 2d Art
Josiah Carter, K, 2d Art	Danl Haley, L, 2d Art
J Eisenstein, H, 5th Cav	Jno Branch, C, 11th Cav
Francis Bowen, I, 2d Art	Henry L Chrisp, D, 188th
Saml Marshall, E, 89th	Oliver Mann, G, 2d Art
Jas W Maxwell C, 9th	G Berkett, K, 18th
Francis M Roberts, B, 97th	W C Carnes, I, 5th
Saml Berry E, 112th	Jacob Fore, I, 55th
Corp T Griffith, A, 188th	

RECRUITING.—The Committee of the Union League having in charge the recruiting for the Sixth Union League Regiment, owing to the necessary delay in receiving the city bounty, has adopted a plan by which the volunteer can secure his money at once. A recruit, when he is mustered into the service, receives a certificate of the muster, which is then taken to a Provost Marshal, where the man is credited to the city and Ward he may designate. Next the certificate is laid before the Bounty Fund Commissioners at the first meeting of the Board after the certificate is filed.

The Board meets on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons, and each case is carefully examined, as the Commissioners are required to account for the proper disposition of the money appropriated for the purpose of avoiding the draft. After the certificate is found to be correct, the warrant is ordered to be drawn, and the party can secure the money the day after the meeting of the Board. The Committee of the Union League give the recruit the money as soon as the muster is complete, and then take his power of attorney and draw the money after the regular course indicated above has been gone through with.

If a system like this should be adopted by some other association with reference to recruits for the navy, it would facilitate the filling of the quota. It would also destroy the business of the brokers, who, for the most part, are interested in filling the quotas of other States and counties. Birney's Sharpshooters seem to be very popular, and Major Moore will succeed in filling the five companies assigned to Philadelphia in less than the time originally indicated. The men will wear a distinctive uniform, and the regiment will be one of the best in the service.

STABBING AFFAIR.—This morning, Charles Lindsay was before Alderman Welding, upon the charge of stabbing Thomas Seely, at Third and Chesnut streets, last evening. It seems that the two men got into a difficulty, when Seely knocked Lindsay down. The latter drew a penknife and stabbed his opponent in the arm, inflicting a painful though not serious wound. Lindsay was committed in default of $800 bail to answer at Court.

DEATH OF COLONEL CHEW.—Benjamin Chew, Esq., at one time a prominent lawyer and politician in Philadelphia, died at his residence this morning. Colonel Chew was an officer in the Pennsylvania Volunteers during the war of 1812. He was a member of the well-known Chew family, on whose estate the battle of Germantown was fought in the Revolutionary war. During the administrations of General Jackson and Martin Van Buren, Colonel Chew was a prominent Democratic leader. He was at one time, we believe, Secretary of Legation to the Court of St. James. Declining health has for some years prevented the prosecution of his profession. His personal appearance was familiar to almost every Philadelphian. In early life he was remarkably handsome and he retained traces of physical beauty until his death. Strangers frequently paused on Chesnut street to inquire the name of that stately and stylish man who walked with so dignified mien, "green bag in hand," through the crowded thoroughfare. He is gone from among us; but years will elapse before his familiar form will be forgotten.

STAMPS ON RECEIPTS.—The Treasurer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad learns from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the question as to who shall pay the duty required on receipts on any sums of money exceeding $20, is dependent on the circumstances attending the case.

Ordinarily at law no person is bound to give a receipt for money paid. The receipt is an instrument of evidence useful only to the person to whom it is given. If he needs a receipt it is necessary for him to furnish the stamp, or to stamp the receipt, if required, before it is signed. The person who receives the money is not obliged to give a receipt unless the other party furnishes the proper stamp.

If a person gives a receipt without requiring that the party to whom it is given shall furnish the stamp, the maker of the receipt must himself stamp the paper before he delivers it. If he fails to stamp it before he delivers it, he is liable to the penalty provided by law for the omission, but the other party may stamp it immediately upon its being received.

COUNTERFEIT POSTAL CURRENCY.—A soldier who is home on furlough had a hearing before the United States Commissioner yesterday, upon the charge of passing counterfeit postal currency. When arrested he had a large number of the counterfeits in his possession, which he explained by saying that he received them from a man who represented himself to be a sutler, and gave the currency in exchange for a fifty dollar Treasury bill. His story was believed, and he was discharged. The counterfeits were all new, but poorly executed. They were of the fifty cent issue. The public should understand that postal currency is not now made, and that new notes of that issue are most likely to be counterfeit. The fractional currency now issued is so designated on its face.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Patrick Kelly was arrested yesterday, charged with receiving stolen goods. It seems that some unknown party went to Potts' foundry, and ordered a ton of iron to be sent to the Ridge avenue depot. After the iron had been loaded and taken a few squares the same party met the driver and told him he need not deliver the iron at the depot, but at another place which he named. The iron was then taken to Kelly's place, at No. 1244 Alter street, Twentieth Ward, and placed in his cellar, he buying it from the man for $150. The accused was held in $800 bail to answer by Alderman Haines.

FATAL FALL.—This morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, James McGibbon fell from the third-story of a house at Twenty-fifth and Ashburton streets, and received injuries that caused his death. It seems that the deceased was at a party last night, and came home somewhat intoxicated, and while moving about his room in the dark fell from the window.

FIRE AT THE ARSENAL.—This morning about 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the knapsack and haversack department of the Schuylkill Arsenal. The flames are supposed to have been the result of spontaneous combustion, and were extinguished by the steam engine on the premises.

APPOINTMENT OF MUSTERING OFFICERS.—The committee appointed to superintend recruiting in the five wards having the largest quota to fill, have appointed the following mustering lieutenants:—Samuel Wrigley, Max Hein, Charles Frazer. Two more are yet to be appointed.

LARCENY OF CATTLE.—Michael Wapp was arrested yesterday, charged with the larceny of some cattle. It is alleged that he took a number of cows from a pasture meadow in the First Ward and offered them for sale. He was committed to answer by Alderman Lentz.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, August 18.

The Stock Market continues active, but there is less excitement this morning. Government bonds are in good demand, and with large sales of 5-20s at 109⅛@109¼, which is an advance; and 6s of 1881 at 108¼; 7·30s are quoted at 108½@109½. In Railroad shares there is not much doing, but the market is firm; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 74½, which is an advance; Beaver Meadow at 93; North Pennsylvania at 35@35¼; Philadelphia and Erie, 36¼; Reading is quoted at 68¾@69; 63 was bid for Minehill; 40¼ for Catawissa preferred, and 22 for common; new City 6s are selling at 106¼.

Coal Oil shares continue active, but prices are less firm. McClintock sold at 6¾; Densmore, 11, which is a decline; McIlheny, 8@8¼; Organic, 1⅝; and Mineral Oil at 3½.

Bank shares continue firm. 157 was bid for North America; 134 for Philadelphia; 59¼ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 28¾ for Mechanics'; 80 for Western; 27¼ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; and 32¼ for Consolidation.

There is very little doing in City Passenger Railroads, and the quotations are unchanged.

The Money Market continues easy. Capital is plenty on call at 6 per cent. per annum; best paper is selling at from 7@9 per cent.

Gold has advanced, but there is very little doing, opening at 256½, advanced and sold at 257¼ at 11 o'clock, 257¾ at 12, and 258 at 12½.

A despatch from Washington this morning says:—"Several millions of Treasury notes, to meet the subscriptions to the new loan, have just been sent to New York and elsewhere; and in the course of next week it is expected that supplies will be forwarded to the Assistant Treasurers and National Banks in the principal cities, so that subscribers will not be subjected to delay. In other words, the supply of notes will keep pace with the demand."

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. have received a few notes of the new 7·30 loan this morning, which are now ready for delivery to the earliest subscribers in $50s and $100s. The notes are very handsome, the $100 having a very fine likeness of Gen. Scott in the centre, and greenbacks, with coupons attached.

The $50s are the same size and very chaste with the American eagle in the centre, and coupons attached. The face of the notes reads thus:—

Three years after date the United States promise to pay —— dollars to the order of ————, with 7 3-10 per cent. interest; payable semi-annually in lawful money.

(Signed) F. S. SPINNER,
S. B. COLBY, U. S. Treasurer.
Register of the Treasury.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Fulton Coal	9½	10¼	Perry Oil	7	7¼
Big Mountain Coal	8¾	9½	Mineral Oil	3	3¼
N. Y. & Mid. Coal	20¾	21⅜	Keystone Oil	1¾	2¼
Green Mt. Coal	6¼	6¾	Venango Oil	¾	1
N. Carbondale	2⅞	5	Union Petroleum	3⅛	4
New Creek	1⅝	1¾	Organic Oil	1⅝	1½
Feeder Dam Coal	⅞	1	Franklin Oil	..	2¼
Clinton Coal	1⅜	1½	Howe's Eddy Oil	1¾	2
American Kaolin	2¾	5	Irving Oil	5⅜	..
Penn Mining	5	9¼	Pope Farm Oil	..	1½
Girard Mining	..	6	Butler Coal	18	20
Etna Mining	12	..	Keystone Zinc	2⅜	2¾
Phila. and Boston	..	3	Densmore	11	11½
Mandan Mining	..	5	Dalzell Oil	8¼	9
Marquette Mining	⅛	1	McIlheny	..	8
Connecticut	⅛	1	Roberts Oil	..	3
Alsace Iron	1½	2	Olmstead	2¾	3
Oil Creek	7⅛	7⅜	Noble & Delamater	17	18
Maple Shade Oil	17	18	Petroleum Centre	4½	5
McClintock Oil	6	6¼	Excelsior Oil	1½	1⅝
Pennsylvania Pet.	..	3¾	Rock Oil	4	4½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 18.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 111 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Corn Planter... 4½	500 sh Perry Oil...... 6¾
100 sh do......... 4⅞	500 sh do......b30 6⅞
100 sh Egbert Oil.... 3¾	100 sh do......... 6¾
200 sh do......b30 3¾	300 sh do......... 6¾
100 sh do......... 3¾	500 sh Ph & Oil Ck... 1½
500 sh do......... 3½	350 sh Union Pet.... 3½
100 sh Grn Mount.b30 6⅞	100 sh McClintock.... 6¾
100 sh Densmore..... 12	200 sh Mineral Oil.... 3
200 sh do......... 11¾	300 sh Organic Oil.... 1⅝
500 sh do......b30 12	700 sh McIlheny..... 8
100 sh do......... 11¾	500 sh do......b30 8¾
100 sh Read R s10 flat 69¾	

FIRST BOARD.

$30000 U. S. 6s, 81....109¾	50 sh McClintock.... 6¾
$3700 U. S. 5-20s.....109½	50 sh Noble & Del.... 17
$15000 do.........109½	100 sh Susq. Canal.... 22¾
$1000 City 6s, new....106¼	300 sh Perry.......... 7
$2000 N. Pa. R. 6s.....102¼	100 sh do......b15 7
$2000 Elmira R. 7s....113½	600 sh do......b30 7¼
100 sh N. Creek...... 1¼	100 sh do......b5 7
400 sh N. Y. & M...... 21¼	45 sh Penna RR....b5 74½
100 sh Fulton Coal.b30 10	18 sh do......... 74¼
200 sh Oil Creek...... 7½	5 sh Beaver Mead.... 93
50 sh Mineral Oil...... 7½	200 sh Union Cal...... 5¾
400 sh do......b30 3	50 sh North Pa R.... 35
200 sh do......b5 3	100 sh do......b30 35¼
200 sh Organic Oil.... 1⅝	50 sh Phil. & Erie.... 36¼
100 sh McIlheny Oil. 8¾	75 sh do......... 36½
400 sh do......b30 8	8 sh 2d & 3d St R.... 73
100 sh do......... 7¾	400 sh Sch. Nav. pref. 38

DE HAVEN & BRO. No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	157½ prem.	158½ prem.
United States Demand Notes	do	do
American Silver ¼s and ½s	137 do	.. do
Dimes and Half Dimes	132 do	.. do
Spanish Quarters	127 do	.. do
Pennsylvania Currency	¼ dis.	1-5 dis.
New York Exchange	1-10 do	Par.

—The following official statement in regard to the National Banks will be found of interest:—

Abstract of the Quarterly Reports of the National Banking Associations of the United States, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday of July, A. D. 1864, before the commencement of business on said day:—

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$70,746,513·33
Real Estate, Furniture, and Fixtures	1,694,049·46
Expense Account	502,341·31
Remittances and other Cash Items	5,057,122·60
Due from National Banks	15,935,730·13
Due from other Banks	17,337,558·66
U. S. Bonds and other U. S. Securities	92,530,500·00
Bills of other Banks	5,344,172·89
Specie and other Lawful Money	42,283,797·84
Other Items	842,017·73
Aggregate	$252,273,803·75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$75,213,945·65
Surplus fund	1,129,910·22
Notes in circulation	25,825,665·00
Deposits	119,288,458·27
Unpaid dividends	125,785·11
Due to National Banks	17,303,873·12
Due to other Banks	10,078,188·25
Profits	3,094,330·11
Other items	213,703·02
Aggregate	$252,273,803·75

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller.
Washington, D. C., August 16, 1864.

—The weekly Stock Circular published by the San Francisco Stock Board, of July 16, says:—

"The stock market is slowly gathering more strength, and, during the past few days a much better feeling has manifested itself in a number of shares. Purely speculative stocks that have been clustering in the wake of companies of intrinsic value for so long a time, have now no claims upon the favor of the public, and more attention will in future be directed to mines possessing real merit. The increasing productiveness of this latter class can no longer be questioned. The receipts in this city of uncoined gold and silver from California and Nevada Territory since January 1 amount to $21,500,000, showing an excess of $2,500,000 as compared with a like period of last year."

—The Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company passed a resolution at their meeting to-day, calling for the payment, on the 20th of September, of the remaining ten dollars unpaid of the scrip stock of that Company, and also a resolution calling in for payment, on the 1st of October next, three millions of their outstanding Construction Bonds, No. 1 to 3000, of $1000 each, the interest on which bonds to cease that day. The bonds to be redeemed at 20 per cent. premium, in accordance with the terms of issue.

—Comparative statement of earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, eastern and western division, for July, 1863-64:—

1864	$262,990·70
1863	169,704·24
Increase	$93,286·46

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"There is little doing on speculation in any direction, beyond the quiet purchase for cash of several leading shares. Money is abundant at 7 per cent., and in some cases lower rates are accepted. The Government rate of 7·30 keeps the general market for money strong, and borrowers pay 7 without limitation. Foreign exchange is dull, especially in sales of banker's bills, the large supply of mercantile bills tending to reduce the transactions of bankers. The renewed large orders of United States bonds from Germany depresses the market. Bankers' sterling is quoted, for currency, 278 time, and 281 sight, and for gold 109. Merchants' bills are selling at 274@275. Exchange on Paris is dull at 5·15@5·16¼."

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

THURSDAY, August 18.—Quercitron Bark still continues in good request, and all that could be obtained was taken at $51 ℔ ton.

There is very little Cloverseed here, and it sells in a small way at $13·50@16 ℔ 64 lbs.; and from second hands at an advance on these figures. Timothy is held firmly. Flaxseed is taken on arrival at $3·60.

The operations in Flour have been light, owing to the absence of supplies. The market, however, is firm, with but little demand for export. The sales comprise 500 bbls. fresh ground Western extra family at $12 ℔ bbl.; 500 do. Redstone on private terms, and 500 do. at $11·12½@11·25. The sales to the trade range from $9·50 for superfine up to $12·75 for fancy lots. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are quiet.

The supply of Wheat still continues up to the demand, and prices are firm. Old red is worth $2·55 ℔ bush., and 6000 bush. were taken at this figure. New and old mixed is worth $2·60. We quote new Pennsylvania at $2·65, and new Delaware do. at $2·70; white is quiet. Corn is better and has advanced. Sales of 18,000 bush. yellow at $1·68; 400 bush. do in store at $1·70; and 2000 do. mixed Western at $1·65. New Oats are held firmly at 90c., and old at 95c. Barley and Malt remain as last quoted.

Whisky has improved. We quote Pennsylvania and Ohio at $1·78@1·81, with small sales; now held at $1·82.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Andes Merryman, Portland, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Korea, Collins, Havana, do.
Brig Delaware Bay, Noyes, Tampa Bay, Captain.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, McLaughlin, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Rockingham, Tapley, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr S. T. Chartre, Smith, Lynn, E. R. Sawyer.
Schr James Kent, Taylor, Baltimore, Captain.
Schr Prima Donna, Sanders, Washington, J. F. Justus.
Schr Mary Clark, Blaney, Newburyport, Captain.
Schr W. H. Thomas, Winsmore, Boston, H. A. Adams.
Schr M. A. Rice, Hardy, Boston, Twells & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Marshall Dutch, Coombs, 15 days from St. John, N. B., with pickets to Gaskill & Galvin.
Schr Charter Oak, Baker, 6 days from Boston, with ice to Cold Spring Ice and Coal Co.
Schr Armenia, Cavalier, 6 days from Boston, with ice to Cold Spring Ice and Coal Co.
Schr George L. Green, Rich, 4 days from Baltimore, in ballast to captain.
Schr George Kilburn, Norwood, 4 days from Salem, in ballast to captain.
Schr F. Haas, Saunders, 5 days from Portland, with stone to captain.
Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, 5 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr C. M. Carver, Treat, 5 days from Bristol, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr H. E. Sampson, Blake, 10 days from Gardiner, with ice to captain.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for The Evening Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL—Ship Sarah M. Fleth—95 bbls sulphate ammonia Powers & Weightman; 5300 sacks common salt 630 tons common salt in bulk Wm Bumm & Son; 60 casks soda ash S & W Welsh; 70 Whitall, Tatem & Co; 25 casks earthenware A F Eberman; 4 casks do Marzsen & White; 67 crates 5 casks do J Stark; 21 casks soda ash C W Churchman.

ST JOHN—Brig Marshal Dutch, Coombs—147,000 pickets Gaskill & Galvin.

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.

CLASS 392—August 17, 1864.
50, 30, 76, 25, 40, 20, 47, 15, 52, 45, 29, 44, 48.
EXTRA CLASS 393—August 18, 1864.
60, 50, 61, 73, 8, 28, 21, 65, 48, 6, 31, 2.
Circulars sent by addressing
Z. E. SIMMONS & Co.,
Covington, Ky.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864.

SHALL WE GIVE UP THE CONTEST

It cannot be denied, and should not, if it could, be concealed, that the people in the North have, within the last few weeks, been considerably depressed in spirit with regard to the situation of the national armies in Virginia and Georgia. They have not moved forward as rapidly and successfully as was wished, while some reverses have been met with which were not, perhaps, expected.

But the masses of our population have been so little accustomed to war that they naturally form an undue appreciation of its difficulties, delays, and misadventures; and are, therefore, too easily elated by a success or discouraged by a failure.

It is, however, nearly time that experience had taught them more wisdom in this respect. They should have learned ere this that war, especially on a grand scale, is no such business as may be regulated in its movements and results with mathematical certainty, and that while a decisive victory may be long postponed, it is not necessarily to be despaired of. This is especially true where the opposing belligerents are so nearly matched as to protract hostilities for a long period of time, with alternate gains and losses on both sides; and where this is the character of the struggle, we should never forget that the question of ultimate triumph for either party is really a question of endurance.

Bearing, then, this fact in mind, and viewing the war, at this stage of it, in the light of that fact, there certainly is much to inspire the friends of the national cause with undiminished hope and faith. There is a vast difference between the strength of the North and the South as respects all the essential resources for the prosecution of the war. No one can fail to see that this section has vastly the advantage.

It has ten, if not twenty, times the military power of the seceded States in men, money, and every other respect. Hence, if the contest must be reduced at last to the simple problem of which party to it can bear it longest, the plainest calculation, based on the census tables, will show that the national armies must eventually prevail, provided the people, who have thus long sustained it, will not utterly give it up, through a blind and weak impatience to hurry the strife to an impossible or dishonorable conclusion.

It would surely be no less marvellous than disgraceful, if the people, who remain at home in peace and comfort, should evince less fortitude and persistence in the strife for the preservation of the Government than the soldiers. The army manifests no symptoms of despondency or of a disposition to abandon the conflict only because it is prolonged. Even our Revolutionary war lasted seven years, though its most famous battles were but skirmishes in comparison with the terrible engagements that have taken place within the last three years and a half between the National and Rebel forces; and yet our father persevered through all discouragement and disasters until they won at last, against the most formidable military power in the world, the glorious prize for which they contended. And shall their descendants be less patriotic and pertinacious now in defending, against domestic traitors, the inestimable heritage of political liberty and independence which they achieved and bequeathed to us? Surely not, unless we are most unworthy custodians of the great trust they confided to our charge.

We must not give up the war because we are growing tired of it. If Rome was not built in a day, neither was any great empire ever saved in a day, against intestine or foreign foes. It takes time to accomplish all grand undertakings, and the grandest of all is the salvation of the proudest and mightiest experiment of popular government of which history has any record. We must persist, then, to the end. There is virtue in endurance. God will help those who help themselves, and if we are but true to the cause, it must and will finally triumph.

THE HEROISM OF HONESTY.

It seems easy to utter the first words the heart sends to the lips, or walk in the straight path, according to one's convictions of right. At the first glance this appears within the abilities of a child. But this is honesty, and the great master of human nature never wrote more truly than when he said, that "to be honest as this world goes is to be one man picked out of ten thousand." How few of the hundreds with whom we are acquainted can claim this distinction! Think over your intercourse with your most intimate friends, or review your knowledge of all classes of society, and you will be compelled to admit that thorough honesty is the rarest of virtues. The fact is, that to be entirely honest, far from being easy, is the most difficult task of life; and the man who exhibits, throughout his career and under all circumstances, a pure devotion to right, in word and deed, merits the laurel of a hero.

Let us suppose that a young man commences life with a determination to be honest at all hazards and at any sacrifice. He will speak and act in perfect harmony with his convictions of right, and leave the consequences to God. Such resolutions are natural to inexperienced youth. Upon the first entrance into the social circle comes a trial which proves fatal to nine out of ten. The youth is compelled to choose between what is sincere and what is agreeable, but false. Without intruding his opinions or sentiments at an unreasonable time, dares he answer, directly and truthfully, a question addressed to him, when he knows his sincerity will offend the questioner or the company? He must, if he be honest; and if he is firmer than the majority who are subjected to this test, the probabilities are that he will be voted a "boor," and outlawed from the society he desires to cultivate.

Here is a sacrifice which few have the courage to undergo. The young man yearns for the comforts and luxuries of wealth, and devotes himself to the drudgery of trade, or a toilsome profession. While engaged in his wearing and ill-paid labor, an unscrupulous friend, fertile in schemes of speculation, which, though pernicious in principle, promise speedy fortune, invites his aid, and offers him a tempting share in the magnificent proceeds. Ease and luxury are in his reach. Nobody will be particularly injured by the project, it is whispered, although it cannot be precisely reconciled with sound morality. Can the poor laborer shut his eyes to the dazzling vision, and not only say "No," to the tempter, but characterize the speculation as it deserves?

Look around you, and say how many men of your acquaintance could prefer honest poverty to riches thus proffered, and denounce the wrongful scheme at the expense of a friend. Suppose the young man enters upon the field of politics. He is ambitious of distinction, and is confident of his qualifications for office. He has certain convictions of what is right in public policy. But his views are not popular, nor have they the sanction of men of influence in the bestowal of office. He is offered high position if he will either renounce his principles or express his adhesion to a policy which he is satisfied is weak or wicked.

Can our young politician reject the alluring tender, stifle his aspirations, remain true to his convictions, and live on in obscurity? Cast your eye over this broad Republic, or scrutinize your immediate locality, and show us the man who has done this, and we will show you one whose merit is so singular that he deserves a statue. Our public offices are the slaughter-houses of honest purpose. The men who would "rather be right than President" may be numbered upon the fingers of a hand.

In a winter of pervading distress, mark the terrible test of a laborer's honesty. He is strong, industrious, and able to work, yet he can find no employment that will give him an opportunity of earning a cent. His wife and children are freezing and starving in his dreary home, and he has become desperate. At the next grocery and the coal-yard he knows that, with a little caution, he can help himself to provisions and fuel, without much risk of detection. Shall he procure this relief, or sit down and let those he loves so dearly perish before his eyes? Dire necessity might excuse the crime. Never can the tempter come with more irresistible recommendation. Yet the truly honest man would see his wife and little ones sink in death, and stretch his own limbs for the grave, rather than steal a herring or a piece of coal.

In the same season, also, we have seen the rigorous trial of the merchant's honesty. While hundreds, whose business was prostrated by a financial storm, have continued to maintain palatial homes, and a position in "the best society," at the expense of their creditors, we have observed one man, struck by the same blow, giving up everything, even his household furniture, to raise the means to pay his debts—descending from princely luxury to absolute poverty, only happy to be assured of the approval of a pure conscience.

Such sacrifices make heroes of men, crowning them with rarer and more unfading laurels than those which deck the brow of the victor upon a battle-field. In view of the constant conflicts with the most potent temptations into which the man who determines to keep his faith with conscience must enter, and the rarity of a complete triumph, let us write again the golden line,

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

GOLD MINING IN COLORADO.

During the last five years, the almost fabulous profits realized from gold and silver mining operations in Colorado Territory have attracted the attention of capitalists and practical business men. Within the space mentioned, the constant stream of gold that has flowed from the ports of the Pacific has almost entirely changed in its character. Instead of the chance and uncertain results obtained by washing and surface digging, which characterized earlier operations, the mining labors of the present day are conducted upon a practical and scientific basis, aided by the highest efforts of mechanical contrivance. Together, these form a system as certain and reliable as iron mining and smelting in our own State, which have for generations enriched the fortunate families of their lucky discoverers.

The development of the quartz mines of Colorado requires the combination of skill and capital. Where these are employed under honest management, the returns are almost bewildering in their magnitude. The dazzling dividends of oil stocks and railroad shares are thrown completely in the shade. There are instances in San Francisco of persons in the humblest walks of life who have become millionaires on the original investment of comparatively small sums.

Indeed, San Francisco is the great centre of the joint stock mining companies, and the sudden rise of prices there is sent by telegraph daily to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. In this city a large amount of stock is held in such corporations as the Ophir, the Gould and Currie, and the North Clear Creek Gold and Silver Mining Company. The latter company bids fair to become one of the most successful and prosperous in the Colorado region. Major-General John A. Dix is its President, and he gives to its concerns a thorough personal supervision.

Besides owning immense mines of unparalleled richness, it has a working capital of nearly half a million, and is managed by men of the greatest ability and experience and of spotless personal integrity. The following letter will convey some idea of the enormous mineral wealth of that splendid region, which is destined to perform its share in releasing our posterity from the financial burdens of our present struggle to preserve and maintain our Union:—

"Cincinnati, July 27.—Joseph Francis, Esq., New York:—Dear Sir—I received your note just as I was leaving your city for the West, and, in reply to your inquiry, I beg to say the property of the North Clear Creek Gold and Mining Company, of which the Hon. John A. Dix is President, ranks among the best mining property of Colorado Territory, especially the claims of the Gregory No. 2, the Simmons, and the Ground Hog lodes—all of which are extensively worked, and their value demonstrated.

"The 'Henderson Mills,' now owned by the company, was in good running order last spring, and will pay a large profit on the working expenses, with ordinary management.

"You ask my opinion in regard to the erection of mills, gold-saving apparatus, etc. With our present experience, I am in favor of the Keith Desulphurizer and the Bartola pans used in conjunction, for gold saving, though an expensive mill. With your large working capital, you could erect mills capable of running 40 tons per day. I think it a very safe calculation to say that your claims will yield $300 per cord, equal to $25 per ton, and often double this.

"Now a mill should work at least twenty days in a month, and ten months out of the twelve, which is only two hundred working days out of the three hundred and twelve. Thus forty tons per day, at $25, yields $1000. Two hundred working days in a year, $1000 per day, $200,000. Allow one-half for working expenses, and you then have $100,000 in gold at coin rates. With gold at 250, this shows ten per cent. profit on $2,500,000.

"Mills of the capacity alluded to should be erected complete in Colorado, even at present high rates, for less than half the working capital your company has.

"I am clearly of the opinion that, with your lodes opened down to pay, any good manager can work up to and a long ways above my estimate.

"Your obedient servant,

"Geo. L. Nickolls."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Union Avenue.—The Gothic arch running the whole width of Logan Square, forming what was known as Union avenue, and one of the principal architectural attractions of the late Sanitary Fair, has come to a decided change of purpose. About one-half of it now stands on the north side of Market street, stretching from the West Philadelphia Savings Fund building to the line of the West Chester Railroad. The material was purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for passenger station purposes. In the northern wall two portals have been made. The tracks of the road will be laid to the inner entrance. The entrance for passengers will be at the eastern end of the avenue. The Savings Fund building has been evacuated by its former occupants, and now makes a very commodious ticket office. Communication between the ticket office and the station is given by a passage way leading directly through the Saving Fund property into the avenue building. In a month or so the present passenger depot at Eleventh and Market streets will be vacated by the company, and this use of Union avenue is only intended to be temporary, until the company put up a new structure for the purpose. This will be a capacious and substantial structure. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company do nothing by halves. The new mammoth depot will be used by three roads—the Reading, the Baltimore, and the Pennsylvania. This is the case in Chicago and other places. It will ultimately be the case everywhere. The trains for the three points, as above named, will then start from the same station.

Meeting of Machinists and Blacksmiths.—A large meeting of representatives from the different foundries of this city was held last evening, at the Wetherill House.

Nathan B. Thayer was chosen Chairman, and Wm. C. Brooks acted as Secretary.

A circular was presented to the meeting for their consideration, which was on motion adopted as read.

The circular sets forth that in their past history no parallel state of affairs had been known, and that what is fair remuneration at the present time, a week hence may be far below what justice demands.

Though at present receiving nominally higher remuneration for their labor than ever before, yet from the terrible advance in price of every article of consumption, the comforts once enjoyed by their families are gradually being removed beyond their reach, and while limited to the common necessaries of life, provision for a time of sickness, want of employment, or old age, are entirely out of the range of possibility.

The circular concludes by urging prompt action in the matter.

On motion, a resolution was adopted requesting the employers to answer the same on or before August 25th. The Chairman was also requested to obtain as many of the signatures of the employers as possible.

It was also agreed that the delegates from each shop be authorized to collect funds for the support of the movement.

The meeting then adjourned.

Demand for Dwelling Houses.—The demand for dwelling houses has probably never before been equaled in the history of Philadelphia. Notwithstanding that building improvements are going up on all sides still this demand does not decrease, but, on the contrary, becomes more pressing each day. The houses most in demand are those that rent from ten to eighteen dollars per month. Few, if any, of these can be secured at the present time. Tenants are offering a premium to agents of from ten to twenty dollars to secure them a dwelling. The few vacant houses that are to be found are generally up for sale, and not to rent.

This great demand for dwellings shows the constantly increasing population of our city, and it is a question to-day, whether Philadelphia, notwithstanding the thousands she has sent to the war, is not as thickly populated as three years since. Another cause for this demand is in consequence of the fact that all branches of industry are reaping better pay than ever, and people, instead of being compelled to occupy one and two rooms, as on former occasions, are now able to take to themselves a small and comfortable home. Capitalists could not seek a safer and better investment for their money than in the erection of this class of buildings, which are now and will be for years so much sought after.

Charged with Arson.—Yesterday afternoon, Frederick Schrayshuhn was before Alderman Welding for a further hearing, upon an alleged charge of having set fire to a stack of hay on the wharf below Vine street, on the night of the third of August, with the intent of defrauding the Security Insurance Company of New York.

The evidence before the magistrate showed that he was the owner of the hay, which had been condemned by the Government inspector, and which he had insured in the Security Insurance Company for eighteen hundred dollars. On the night of the fire he was seen, ten minutes before the alarm was given, about the premises. He had stated to the Fire Marshal that he was out of town when the fire occurred, the statement having been false, as he was seen ten minutes before the flames were discovered. The evidence was such as warranted his binding over for a further hearing, when other witnesses will be examined.

Preparations to Receive the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.—A meeting of delegates from several fire companies was held, last evening, at the house of the Delaware Engine Company, to make preparations to receive the returning veterans of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, whose term of service has expired, and who are expected home on the 24th instant. The following named companies were represented:—Delaware Engine, Shiffler Hose, Independence Engine, Assistance Engine, Western Hose, Perseverance Hose and Washington Hose. The only business of importance that was transacted was the passage of a resolution inviting the Chief Engineer, Assistant Engineers and Board of Directors of the Fire Department, the Press Club of Philadelphia and F. A. Wolbert, Chairman of the Committee on Reception, to take part in the ceremonies. The meeting then adjourned to meet on the 20th at the house of the Perseverance Hose.

Prize Cotton.—Two hundred and thirty-five bales of prize cotton arrived here yesterday, having been picked up at sea by Captain Crosby, of the United States steamer *Keystone State*. It was thrown overboard by a blockade-runner which the *Keystone State* was chasing.

We have by far the largest stock and best assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia, comprising all desirable styles of goods, from medium price to superfine. Every one can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, whatever be his size or proportions, in garments equal in all respects to work made to measure, *at much lower prices*. For those who prefer, we have also a complete assortment of piece goods, which will be made up to measure in a style surpassed by none. Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

Dr. Compton, No. 1547 Vine street.

W. Henry Patten has only one Window Shade Store, and that is at No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Married.

HAY—RODNEY.—In Emmanuel Church, New Castle, Delaware, on Tuesday, August 16th, 1864, by the Rev. John Rodney, rector of St. Luke's, Germantown, WALTER HAY, M. D., of Chicago, to ANGELICA C., eldest daughter of Hon. Geo. B. Rodney, of the former place.

HAZZARD—RICE.—On Wednesday, August 17th, 1864, by the Rev. Mr. Well, WM. H. HAZZARD, M. D., to ELLEN M., daughter of the late Robert Rice.

SWOYER—REICHARD.—On Tuesday, August 16th, at the residence of the bride's father, at Wilkesbarre, J. HENRY SWOYER and ALBERTINE, daughter of John Reichard.

TINKLEPAUGH—GETTER.—By the Rev. T. A. Fernley, on the 13th instant, at 1013 N. Front street, Mr. DECE TINKLEPAUGH, of New York, to Miss ELLEN GETTER, of Lebanon county, Pa.

Died.

BURKART.—On the 16th instant, WILLIE WASHINGTON, infant son of Charles M. and Margaret C. Burkart, aged 1 year and 1 week.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 1328 N. Eleventh street, on Friday P. M., at 3 o'clock.

DICK.—On the 17th instant, THOMAS, son of John and Helen Dick, in the 12th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Darby road and Fifty-second street, on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

DILMAN.—On the 16th instant, FREDERICK DILMAN, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Holmesburg, Twenty-third Ward, on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock.

FREYTAG.—On the 12th instant, at Jacksonville, Ill., aged 81 years, Mrs. MARY FREYTAG, formerly of Philadelphia.

HIGMAN.—On the 16th instant, SARAH B. HIGMAN, daughter of Robert J. and Margaret Higman, aged 15 years, 7 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 214 Dauphin street, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

IRICK.—On the morning of the 17th instant, GENERAL WILLIAM IRICK, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Vincentown, Burlington county, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 20th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

KEYSER.—On the 16th instant, DERICK KEYSER, son of Daniel L. and Susan F. Keyser, in the 11th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Main and Rittenhouse street, Germantown, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

McLAUGHLIN.—On the 17th instant, Mr. GEORGE W. McLAUGHLIN, in the 27th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

McGRATH.—On the 16th instant, at the First Division Hospital, Fifth Corps, near City Point, Va., JOHN McGRATH, formerly of the Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, now of Company H, One-hundred-and-eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, son of Hannah and the late John McGrath, in the 35th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

THIBAULT.—On Thursday evening, July 26th, at New York City, after a short illness, FREDERICK THIBAULT, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 76 years

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company,

Philadelphia, August 15, 1864.

HOLDERS of the OLD CERTIFICATES OF LOAN, Who subscribed for CONVERSION INTO THE "LONG LOAN," on leaving them at THIS OFFICE, can have the New Certificates the NEXT DAY.

ELECTRICITY.

LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!

All diseased conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warrantee, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLES. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in community, dooming 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, marasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, neuralgia, pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; likewise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvic viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhea, Amenorrhea, and Dysmenorrhea. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by injuries, excesses, sedentary habits, personal abuses, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the peculiar symptoms are dragging pains through the hip and back, weakness of the limbs, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost multitudinous. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even Idiocy, are not uncommon.

No effectual or reliable remedy has ever been found for these alarming complaints till our late discovery in the use of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative polarization of the Uterine Organs. We never failed in curing all of the above diseases, except in case of organic derangement, or severe injuries of the parts.

Mrs. Fulton, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department.

Consultation free.

Prof. BOLLES & Dr. BROWN, No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. au6-40t*

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE

STILL FEELING FOR THE ENEMY,

Who is like

"PAT'S FLEA, WHEN YOU PUT YOUR FINGER ON HIM HE AIN'T THAR!"

To David Evans, of the Firm of Evans & Watson:—

Sir:—You publicly asserted in a late newspaper article, that you would drill any LILLIE'S SAFE now in use in the city of Philadelphia in two hours, including the Safes at the Bank of Northern Liberties, &c. We have fairly met you on your own ground, and gave you three hours instead of two hours (the time you asked), without response. But you say in a still later article, you will pledge $1000 against $1000 that you will drill and open some other of LILLIE'S SAFES in three hours. Now, as you have not confidence to put Evans & Watson's Mercantile Safe against Lillie's as a Fire Proof, nor Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe against Lillie's as a Burglar-Proof, and as you have not confidence in your ability to open one of Lillie's Safes at the Bank of Northern Liberties in three hours, but still assert that you can open other of Lillie's Safes in three hours, and offer to pledge $1000 against $1000 that you will thus open Lillie's Safe at the First National Bank, Chester, the First National Bank at Williamsport, and others; now, that your *wonderful* talent in drilling chilled iron shall not be "hid in a bushel" or "wasted on desert air," we propose to arrange with either of the above Banks (as you may elect) to allow you to operate upon their Safe. The following to be the terms and conditions:—

The *terms*:—Each party shall put into the hands of the cashier $1000. The cashier to put the money in the safe and lock it on his combination. You are to operate on the safe precisely as proposed in your challenge to the Corn Exchange Bank in all respects. If you get possession of the money in three hours it is to be yours, if not the money is to be ours, and you are, in case of failure to pay the damage done to the safe; and you are to be allowed two of the best steel drills you can procure to operate with.

The *condition*:—You shall first arrange with the Seventh National Bank, Philadelphia, to furnish their safe for us to operate upon, should you succeed to open Lillie's, and each party to pledge $1000 as above, and if we do not open their safe, made by Evans & Watson at a cost of $1800, in two hours, without powder, and with no more noise than you make to open Lillie's, the money to be yours, and the damage to the safe to be made good by us. If we do succeed, the money to be ours.

As you decline to place Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe, costing $1800, against Lillie's, costing $600, on equal terms as a Burglar-proof, we now offer you one-half more time than we ask (should you succeed at all. Shall we have your acceptance?

LEWIS LILLIE & SON.
M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 21 South SEVENTH Street.

Fine Havana Cigars—

Messrs. Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth, have just received a new importation of Havana Cigars, of the choicest brands.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,

Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored. Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c. No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—

STECK & CO.'S | MASON & HAMLIN'S | PIANOS.
STECK & CO.'S | CABINET ORGANS. | PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

WAR CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, PAY, and all description of claims against the United States Government adjusted and collected. PRIZE MONEY—We have a full list of prizes now payable, and the money can be collected at once. Apply or write to GEORGE CRAGG & BROTHER, Army and Navy Claim Agents, No. 402 WALNUT Street. au17-1m*

BLACKBERRY BRANDY.—1000 GALLONS Pure Old BLACKBERRY BRANDY For sale by E. F. MIDDLETON, No. 5 N. FRONT Street. au17-3t*

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20, an entirely new and novel feature will be introduced into the Magnificent Spectacle, ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP, being no less than a living FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS, the identical one so long the GREAT ATTRACTION AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM, and acknowledged by the entire press of New York to be one of the most ingenious and beautiful artistic and mechanical combinations presented for admiration. Mr. Grover has paid Mr. Barnum a large sum for its transfer and use in this city, and is resolved upon making this WONDERFUL CURIOSITY AND BEAUTIFUL ILLUSION one of the principal features of the successful spectacle, ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP. No addition to the price of admission. au17-2t

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. THIS EVENING. The grand romantic, musical, spectacular drama, ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP. Presented, after three months' active preparation, in a style of unprecedented magnificence, replete with wonderful transformations, magnificent scenery, grand marches, superb costumes and properties, beautiful music, and choruses. jy30-tf

GRAND EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY. THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER MANHATTAN, Captain E. A. Ryther, will make a Grand Excursion to Cape May on SATURDAY, August 20, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9 o'clock, A. M. Returning, will leave Cape May on MONDAY at 8½ o'clock. Fare for the Excursion $2·00. Carriage hire extra. au17-3t JOSEPH A. STEWART, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY. THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER "MANHATTAN," CAPTAIN E. A. RYTHER, Of the Cape May Line, is now making her regular trips to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH Street Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at nine o'clock; returning will leave Cape May every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at half-past eight o'clock, touching at New Castle going and returning. Fare $2·00; carriage hire included. Children half price; carriage hire included. Servants $1·50; carriage hire extra. Freight at low rates. No freight received after 8 o'clock, and in all cases must be prepaid. jy21-tf JOSEPH A. STEWART, Agent.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS, AT REDUCED RATES, TO THE GREAT Coal, Iron, and Lumber Regions OF PENNSYLVANIA. TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS. Giving ample time to visit each point of interest on the route. The Catawissa Railroad Company Having perfected arrangements with connecting roads, will issue EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia over the following route:— Philadelphia and Reading Railroad—To Reading, Schuylkill Haven, Ashland, Mahanoy City, and Tamaqua. Catawissa Railroad—To Summit, McAuley Mountain, Catawissa, Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Lehigh and Mahanoy, and Beaver Meadow Railroads—To Black Creek and Mauch Chunk. Lehigh Valley Railroad—To Allentown, and Bethlehem, and the North Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia. For variety and grandeur of scenery, this route presents peculiar inducements to tourists. Those wishing to do so, may reverse the route by obtaining tickets to start over the North Pennsylvania Railroad. FARE, $10. Tickets can be obtained at the Depots of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and North Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, and of N. VAN HORN, TICKET AGENT, N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESNUT STS. Trains start from Philadelphia and Reading Depot at 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., and from North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot at 7 A. M. and 3·45, and 5·15 P. M. jy23-stuth12t

LESLIE for SEPTEMBER! PITCHER'S, No. 808 CHESNUT Street. au17-3t

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE REPORTER. THE ONLY BANK NOTE REPORTER IN PHILADELPHIA. PUBLISHED WEEKLY. The only one containing QUOTATIONS of Bank Notes in FOUR CITIES, viz:— PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NEW YORK, CINCINNATI. The only one which contains the NATIONAL BANKS as fast as organized (official list). The only one which contains the GENERAL DISCOUNT in EIGHTEEN CITIES, VIZ:— PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, ROCHESTER, PITTSBURG, CHICAGO, DUBUQUE, BALTIMORE, CLEVELAND, ALBANY, TROY, ST. LOUIS, DAVENPORT, NEW YORK, CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON, ST. PAUL, LOUISVILLE, MILWAUKEE. The only one which gives the earliest information of NEW COUNTERFEIT NOTES, DOMESTIC MARKETS, STOCK TABLES, AND FINANCIAL NEWS. The facilities of the AMERICAN BANK-NOTE REPORTER, BOTH FINANCIAL AND TYPOGRAPHIC, ARE UNEQUALED. SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER ANNUM), IN ADVANCE. Weekly .... $3 | Semi Monthly .... $2 Monthly .... $1. OFFICE, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, (third floor). ADDRESS, S. E. COHEN, PUBLISHER. au11-1m

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS. INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS. Invalids and Convalescents, Invalids and Convalescents, Especially FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH, FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH, FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH, Will find our Will find our Will find our California Wines, California Wines, California Wines, California Wines, California Wines, California Wines, peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength. Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask Drs. McClelland, Gebhard, Jackson, (of the Pennsylvania University), Hering, Berens, Groves, Hartshorne, Schmoele, Williams, Bartley, Neidhard, Wilson, Tindal, Vinal, Fondey, Noble, Knorr, Mayland, Turner, and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use! CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY, No. 42 S. FIFTH street, above Chesnut. jy26-1m

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL JOHN C. BAKER & CO., No. 718 MARKET STREET, are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries. The superiority of their OIL in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market. To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity. See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined Egg and Stove sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton. Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. au11-9m

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. 135 Bales and 216 Bags Cotton, &c. SAMUEL C. COOK, Auctioneer. By virtue of a Writ of Sale, by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for Cash, at No. 142 N. FRONT Street, BELOW RACE, On MONDAY MORNING, August 22, 1864, AT 11 O'CLOCK. 135 Bales and 216 Bags Cotton. 3 Bbls. Spirits Turpentine. 2 Boxes Tobacco, 1 bag Rice. 2 Sails. On transcript "C. S. Grove," steamer "Ida," sloops "Hope" and "Sarah Mary." CATALOGUES NOW READY. WILLIAM MILLWARD, U. S. MARSHAL, E. D. PENN'A. au17-5t

WANTS.

$7000, $5000, AND OTHER SUMS TO Loan on Mortgage of city property, at Five per cent. for a term of years. CHARLES RHOADS, Conveyancer, No. 36 S. SEVENTH Street. au17-5t*

HOUSE WANTED IN GERMANTOWN or Chesnut Hill.—To rent for a year, or to purchase. Address, with location and price, Box 731, Post Office, Philadelphia. au15-5t

CITY POINT, Va., August 7, 1864. Office Depot of Repairs, Armies Operating Against Richmond. WANTED, 300 Teamsters, 50 Wheelwrights, 50 Blacksmiths, and 20 Carriage Trimmers. Who will receive the highest rates of Government pay, rations, and medical attendance. Transportation furnished by applying at No. 991 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C. E. J. STRANG, Captain, A. Q. M. JAMES M. KELLY, Quartermaster's Agent. au16-1m

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE—A PROPERTY, CONtaining 34 acres of ground located in the First Ward, between Gray's Ferry Bridge and United States Arsenal, having a front of about 1500 feet upon the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and Gray's Ferry Passenger Railroad, extending back to low-water mark upon the Schuylkill river, with a river front of several hundred feet. There are three Ice Houses upon the property, and a portion of the upland is now used for agricultural purposes. There can be no better location in the city for public works or private residences. For further information, apply to WM. H. KEICHLINE, No. 425 FRANKLIN Street.

FOR SALE.—THAT SPLENDID FARM and Country Seat, late the estate of Dr. W. Young, in the Borough of Chester, Delaware county, containing 108 Acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation, together with the large Mansion House, Hot Houses, Graperies, Farm House, Barn and other outbuildings. The lawns are extensive and beautifully laid out, with choice Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, Statuary, Fountains, &c., &c. Spring water is introduced into all the adjacent buildings. The improvements are upon the most extensive scale, with all the modern conveniences. The situation is a delightful one. The purchaser, if he desired, could sell a large portion of the land for building purposes. For further information apply to WM. H. KEICHLINE, No. 425 FRANKLIN Street. au18-thstu2w

TO RENT.—HANDSOME STORE, WITH plate glass windows, and dwelling. No. 257 S. ELEVENTH Street. jy21-tf

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., THOS. M. FLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

NORTH CLEAR CREEK GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO TERRITORY. Trustees: Hon. JOHN A. DIX, Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq., T. B. BUNTING, Esq., A. G. BODFISH, Esq., Colorado. President: Hon. JOHN A. DIX. Treasurer: JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq. Counsel: CHARLES F. BLAKE, Esq. The property of this company consists of 2292½ feet on the "Ground Hog," "Gregory No 2," "Simmons," "Concord," and other celebrated developed Gold-bearing Lodes in the mining district of Colorado. Also, the Henderson Mill, now running, and in excellent order. Capital Stock $1,000,000. Whole Number Shares 100,000. Par, $10. A large portion of the stock has already been taken by private subscription. Books are now open at the office of the company, at No. 69 Beaver street, New York, where a limited number of shares can be subscribed for at par, by applying to the Treasurer of the Company between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained at the office of the Company. au18-1m

COFFEE AND RASPBERRY.—ALEX. MILLER & CO., Proprietors of the Old Government PREPARED JAVA COFFEE, have Removed their place of business from No. 218 N. Second street to No. 243 ARCH Street, where they are prepared to fill all orders at the shortest notice which the public may favor them with. Their Coffee is, as usual, the best in the market. They also have the best RASPBERRY SYRUP that is manufactured in the city. All at lowest prices, considering the high prices of material. Please give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. Do not forget the Number, No. 243 ARCH Street. au18-1m

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBsistence. Washington, D. C., August 15, 1864. PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR. Sealed Proposals are invited until August 25, at 12 M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with Two Thousand (2000) Barrels of Flour. The proposals will be for what is known at this Depot as Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole. Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper. The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and in such quantities, daily, as the Government may direct; delivered at the Government Warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or railroad depot in Washington, D. C. The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the opening of the bids. Payment will be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such other funds as the Government may have for disbursement. The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not fresh ground, and made from wheat ground in the vicinity where manufactured, unless of a very superior quality. The Flour must be delivered in new oak barrels, head-lined. An oath of allegiance must accompany the bid of each bidder, who has not the oath on file in this office, and no bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond. Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 223 G street, endorsed, "Proposals for Flour." S. C. GREENE, Captain and C. S. V. au18-1t

MILITARY NOTICES.

FIFTEENTH WARD. Citizens to the Rescue, AND AVOID BEING DRAFTED. An adjourned Ward Meeting will be held at the School House, TWENTIETH and COATES streets, TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Come with your Contributions to the Bounty Fund. It is now greatly needed; your own self-interest demands instant action. HENRY W. GRAY, President. Jno. R. Stanton, Secretary. au17-2t

EXTRA BOUNTY TO VOLUNTEERS. AT THE MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS OF FIFTEENTH WARD, HELD ON LAST MONDAY EVENING, It was unanimously Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to pay TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS to every man enlisting in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, to the credit of this Ward. In accordance therewith a Ward Bounty of $25 will be paid to every such recruit, duly enlisted and credited, by ISAAC M. KRUPP, at Provost Marshal's Office, Broad and Spring Garden streets. H. P. M. BIRKENBINE, Chairman Executive Committee. au17-4t

UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA. In view of the call of the President for five hundred thousand men, we propose to raise a REGIMENT FOR TWELVE MONTHS. COLONEL HORATIO G. SICKEL (Late of the Pennsylvania Reserves,) Has consented to take the command. All officers desiring to take part in this organization are requested to call on COL. HORATIO G. SICKEL, No. 1209 WALLACE STREET. au6-tf

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARshal, First District, Pa., No. 245 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, August 11, 1864. To insure prompt replies to all questions on ordinary subjects connected with the Enrolment, Draft, Exemption, Liabilities to Draft, Credits and Accounts of men furnished, Citizens are requested to make application to the Provost Marshal of the Congressional District for such information, and not to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington. By order of the Provost Marshal-General, WILLIAM E. LEHMAN, Captain and Provost Marshal. au12-tf

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE EIGHTH Ward. The deficiency of the Eighth Ward under the last call is now less than ONE HUNDRED. To raise this number, a Ward Bounty of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be given for every volunteer credited to the Ward. Subscriptions received by any member of the Ward Committee. The Ward Bounty will be paid for every person from the Ward now in the naval service of the United States for whom a credit on the quota can be obtained. J. G. ROSENGARTEN, S. E. corner SIXTH and WALNUT Sts. au12-6t

CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE Committee, August 12, 1864. This office is REMOVED to the southeast corner of SIXTH and WALNUT Streets. J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer. au13-tf

SIXTH UNION LEAGUE REGIMENT. IN VIEW OF THE PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, The Military Committee of the Union League have made Arrangements with COLONEL HORATIO G. SICKEL, LATE OF THE Third Pennsylvania Reserves and with other officers of that Veteran Corps, to recruit a Regiment for one year's service, under the auspices of the League. We invite officers desirous of taking commissions in it to make application to Colonel SICKEL, at his headquarters, at NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL, (RACE STREET, BELOW SIXTH.) It will be our effort to make this organization in all respects a worthy successor of the Pennsylvania Reserve Regiments.

THE BOUNTIES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:—

City Bounty	$400
United States Bounty	100
Pay for one year	192
Making a cash total of (for one year)	$692

Besides clothing and subsistence furnished by the United States Government. Recruits will be mustered as soon as received, and sent to camp singly or in squads. Citizens liable to draft, and desirous either of volunteering or of procuring substitutes, will find in this Regiment every inducement to enter the service. Members of the League furnishing substitutes are especially requested to send them to this Regiment. The attention of Ward Committees is particularly called to this organization. J. R. FRY, Chairman. S. M. Felton, J. Edgar Thomson, Ellerslie Wallace, M. D., James L. Claghorn, Horace Binney, Jr., Morton McMichael, J. I. Clark Hare, George H. Crossman, Wm. D. Lewis, George Whitney, Andrew Wheeler, George Trott, Charles Gilpin, Henry C. Lea, James H. Orne, Joseph F. Tobias, N. B. Browne, Charles S. Smith, Ezra Dyer, M. D., Wm. M. Tilghman, J. G. Fell, C. J. Macenen. au8-12t

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations. Better compensation than the army. THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS GOVERNMENT BOUNTY; also, ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment. Marines receive Prize Money. For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock. C. G. McCAWLEY, Major and Recruiting Officer. au6-tf

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS. Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furlough, needing SWORDS, AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, ARE INVITED TO THE EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO., SANSOM STREET HALL, SANSOM Street, above Sixth. PRESENTATION SWORDS Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1m4

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864.

[SPI]RIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

[Lea]ding Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE MILITARY NEWS.

[From t]he Times.

[T]he additional reports received from the [Jam]es river do not materially change the aspect [of t]he engagements of Sunday near Deep Bot[tom]. On Sunday night our forces held all the [grou]nd that had been gained during the day, [and] on Monday our lines—what portion of them [is no]t stated—were advanced at one point to a [posi]tion within six miles of Richmond. The [wor]k of Sunday, however, was not achieved [with]out sacrifices; the 10th and the 2d Corps [hav]ing lost between them over five hundred in [kill]ed and wounded.

[O]ne brigade of the 2d Division of Hancock's [cor]ps, under Colonel Macy, in its fearless pur[suit] of the Rebels, attempted to charge through [a ra]vine which was intersected by a stream and [an a]lmost impassable swamp. The ravine was [com]manded by Rebel artillery from the opposite [hei]ghts, and Colonel Macy was at last compelled [to s]helter his men from the enemy's fire as best [he c]ould, and to retire under cover of night. The [acti]on of Monday, the details of which are ye[t wa]nting, shows at least that our forces were in a [pos]ition to follow up the advantages gained on [the] previous day.

[T]he operations thus in progress under the [imm]ediate eye of the Lieutenant-General—so far [as o]ur present information extends—are made [int]elligible mainly on the ground that Lee has [bee]n repeated and heavy drafts upon him, both [fro]m Hood and Early. As to the latter, we have [prac]tical assurance that he has been reinforced, [by t]he fact that Sheridan is reported to have [bee]n back to Winchester, and to be intrenching [him]self at that point. Now, although we have no [off]icial report that Sheridan himself had advanced [mo]re than five or six miles south of Winchester, [it is] probable that his advance may have been—[as] one of yesterday's telegrams announced—[clo]se upon Early's heels, the latter being [intr]enched at Strasburg.

[O]n Sunday General Sheridan dated a despatch [fro]m Cedar Creek, probably five miles south of [Wi]nchester, and at that date the van of his army [had] got sufficiently near to Early to justify [She]ridan in reporting to the War Department an [app]roximate estimate of the plunder carried off [by t]he invading force. The day succeeding the [dat]e of that despatch must, clearly enough, have [put] a new aspect on the situation. Early, in fact, [mu]st have met the supports sent forward by Lee. [W]hat these amounted to in numbers, probably [Ge]neral Grant has thought it well to learn [thr]ough the agency of Hancock and Birney. [An]d on this supposition there are abundant [rea]sons to justify the actions of Sunday and [Mo]nday around Deep Bottom. Lee cannot spare [a la]rge army to reinforce Early, and at the same [tim]e feel unbounded confidence in the impregna[bil]ity of the defenses on the north and northeast [sid]e of Richmond.

[T]he news, too, from Atlanta points with great [dir]ectness to the fact that Hood has been per[mi]tted to draw heavily either from the old Rebel [arm]y of Virginia, or from Beauregard's army at [Pet]ersburg—which amounts to the same thing. [The] appearance of Wheeler at Dalton, with a [for]ce of Rebel cavalry, may not indicate that [Ge]neral Sherman's rear is seriously threatened; [bu]t it is one of a number of supporting proofs [tha]t Hood, in spite of the terrible losses he [en]dured in the great battle of the 22d of July, is [at] least as strong in men to-day as he was before [tha]t engagement took place. His reinforcements [ma]y have been made up in part from Georgia [an]d Alabama militia. But they were not [Ge]orgia and Alabama militia that surrounded [Ge]neral Stoneman near Macon on the night of [th]e 31st of July, although State troops doubtless [co]operated in the Rebel movement which [ch]ecked General Stoneman's progress in the [ea]rly part of that day.

[U]pon so many of these alleged facts as now [ar]e a speculative character, General Grant may [be] expected to throw a positive light. He has [sti]ll under his immediate command much of the [be]st fighting material in the national army. He [ha]s, in Hancock and Birney, thorough executive [off]icers; and even if the Dutch Gap canal should [no]t meet the high promise of its author, we may [sa]fely look for results from the operations north [of] the James which will tell, at least, on the cam[pa]igns of Central Georgia and Western Virginia.

COLONEL JAQUES' MISSION.

[F]rom the Tribune.

In the *Atlantic Monthly* for September, and ["]Down in Tennessee," a new volume about to [b]e published, Mr. J. R. Gilmore ("Edmund [K]irke") gives an account of the recent visit made [b]y Colonel Jaques and himself to Richmond, [a]bout which there has been so much speculation. [T]he advance sheets of these publications have [be]en sent us, and from them we copy so much [a]s relates directly to the interview which these [g]entlemen obtained with Mr. Jeff. Davis. There [is], however, in the volume a preliminary state[m]ent of incidents which led to this visit, too long [t]o be reproduced, *in extenso*, in our columns, but [w]hich are not without interest. We briefly relate [t]hem to a complete understanding of all the facts [of] this remarkable enterprise.

While on a visit to the Army of the Cumber[la]nd, in May, 1863, General Rosecrans handed a [le]tter to Mr. Gilmore, from a subordinate officer, [a]sking for a furlough, with a request that he [(]Mr. Gilmore) would see him, and if the plan he [p]roposed seemed feasible, the General would [t]elegraph the Department for the furlough asked. [H]e added that Colonel Jaques (the gentleman [r]eferred to) was a prominent member of the [M]ethodist Church; and, although a clergyman, [o]ne of his truest and best officers. The letter of [C]olonel Jaques avowed his conviction that, from [f]acts which had come to his knowledge, the [m]embers of the Methodist Episcopal Church [S]outh were heartily tired of the Rebellion; that [th]ey considered slavery—its cause—virtually [a]bolished; that they ardently desired peace, and [t]he privilege of returning to their allegiance to [C]hurch and State.

He believed, if permission were given him to [g]o within the lines of the Confederacy, that he [c]ould, within ninety days, return with proposals [o]f peace that would be acceptable to the Govern[m]ent, obtained through the influence of the [l]arge body of his Church at the South. He pro[p]osed to go openly in his uniform, as the "mes[s]enger of God." Mr. Gilmore considered the [e]nterprise a rash one, and that Colonel Jaques [w]ould only throw away his life in its prosecu[t]ion. He so reported to General Rosecrans, who, however, did not agree with him, saying:—"I know if he talks peace to the people the leaders will hang him; but he'll not do that; he'll go to the leaders themselves. The terms he will offer will not be accepted, but it will strengthen our moral position to offer them."

He, therefore, telegraphed to Washington for a four months' furlough for Colonel Jaques, and asked for an interview for him with the President. Both requests were immediately refused, but a fuller explanation of Colonel Jaques' purpose was asked for by mail. "I've known Mr. Lincoln twenty years," said Colonel Jaques, "but I might write forty letters and accomplish nothing." Thereupon he urged Mr. Gilmore to go to Washington on his way home, a request that was seconded by General Rosecrans. And in due season Mr. Gilmore presented himself to the President armed with a letter from General Rosecrans, in which he said that he believed the public interest would be promoted by granting Colonel Jaques' request, because of its moral influence, though he did not anticipate the results that the Colonel expected from his mission.

The President at first declined to entertain the subject, "because," he said, "I happen to be President of the United States. We can make no overtures to the Rebels. If they want peace all they have to do is to lay down their arms." Finally, however, he stated "in a clear, direct way the terms he would give the Rebels, a portion of which have since been included in the Amnesty Proclamation." And he added:—

You can write what I say to General Rosecrans, and he can communicate as much of it as he thinks best to Colonel Jaques; but the Colonel must not understand that he has these terms from me. We want peace, but we can make no overtures to the Rebels. They already know that the country would welcome them back, and treat them generously and magnanimously.

General Rosecrans was immediately written to, and within ten days Colonel Jaques was on his way to the South. At Fortress Monroe he was allowed to smuggle himself on board a flag-of-truce boat, whence he entered the Rebel lines, still in his uniform. "Go where you please, and stay as long as you like," said the Rebel officer who first met him. The narration continues:—

Any one can see the great risk he ran. He had no credentials; nothing to show who he was, or why he came; and there were ten chances to one that he would be taken as a spy. But what was that to him? He was about his Master's work, and his trust in his Master, which "whoever runs may read" in his face, carried him safely through.

He went to Petersburg, and there they came to him. As Nicodemus came to the great Peace-Maker, so the Rebel leaders came to him, by night. Disguised, and under false names, they sought him to ask the way to peace.

"Lay down your arms, go back to your allegiance, and the country will deal kindly and generously by you," he said to some of them.

From all he had the same answer:—

"We are tired of the war. We are willing to give up slavery. We know it is gone; but so long as our Government holds out, we must stand by it. We cannot betray it and each other."

Colonel Jaques remained at Petersburg several weeks, and then returned to Baltimore. He wrote to the President relating the result of his mission, but received no reply. Months later, Mr. Gilmore learned that the letter was never received. But Colonel Jaques was now anxious for another visit to the Rebels, proposing, this time, to see the arch-Rebel himself. Leave of absence was again granted him by Mr. Lincoln's order. In a few weeks he joined Mr. Gilmore at Baltimore, but on going to Washington it was known that "unexpected obstacles were in the way of his further progress."

What these were is not stated; but they could be removed by Mr. Gilmore's accompanying him. Accordingly, the two gentlemen started, and were passed through our lines by General Grant. "I went to Richmond," continues Mr. Gilmore, "because I thought I could render material aid to Colonel Jaques, in paving the way to negotiations that might result in peace." How they fared in that mission, what Mr. Davis said to them, and what they said to Mr. Davis, will be found in the account which we publish in another column.

The Printers' Strike in New York.

There was a large meeting of printers at Tammany Hall on Tuesday evening, Mr. E. D. Holmes, the President, in the chair.

A resolution was proposed and passed admitting reporters of the press.

One hundred and thirteen new members were admitted to the Union, together with nineteen reinstatements.

After the transaction of some routine business, Mr. Hardy, Chairman of the Workingmen's Union, made some appropriate remarks, in which he offered the assistance of his association to the Union in their mass meeting on Thursday evening.

A resolution of thanks to Mr. Amor J. Williamson, proprietor of the *Sunday Dispatch*, for his advocacy of the printers' rights in last Sunday's paper, was offered and adopted unanimously.

The Power Press Association sent in a communication, asking that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for the consolidation of both bodies.

The President announced that the New York *Herald*, Appletons, George F. Nesbitt, the *Irish American*, Frank Leslie, the *Metropolitan Record*, Isaac J. Oliver, Edward J. Haskins, the New York *Mercury*, the New York *Leader*, L. H. Bigelow, *Commercial Advertiser*, New York *Clipper*, Raymond & Collin, Frank McElroy, Boyd & Co., the New York *Times*, *Daily News*, and the *Transcript*, together with a large number of others, paid the scale.

A Voice—The New York *Tribune* does not pay the scale.

Another Voice—The New York *Tribune* will have to pay the scale.

A resolution was passed that the printers now at work be taxed ten per cent. for the assistance of the strikers in their movements. The chairman of each office was deputed as collector of this fund.

A member here arose and alluded to Mr. Greeley's action in the matter of the strike. By the course he had taken he had sullied the proudest fame ever attained. After advocating the rights of labor for years, and assisting in the organization of that Union, he had suddenly, assassin-like, turned upon them and stabbed them in the back. (Applause.)

The President stated at the close that a mass meeting would be held in the City Hall Park on Thursday evening, and he hoped that they would all be present on the occasion.

The meeting then adjourned.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Little Steps Towards Southern Independence.

The following list of manufactories of general utility, not heretofore made in the South, is copied from exchanges within the past few days, says the Charlotte (Va.) *Bulletin*. It shows that our people are really making some progress towards the independence that we have heard talked of so much. We have not included the cotton and woolen mills dotted here and there in all the States, or the iron establishments, or the Government works making arms, powder, &c.

We have no doubt there are many other establishments of which we have seen no notice, that are adding to the resources of the country, by making articles that we have heretofore depended upon the Yankees to furnish us.

Hat Manufactory at Statesville, N. C.
Stocking Factory at Columbia, S. C.
Stocking Factory at Danville, Va.
Bonnet Frame Factory at Newberry, S. C.
Cotton Card Factory at Greenwood, S. C.
Cotton Card Factory at Fayetteville, N. C.
Cotton Card Factory at Columbus, Ga.
Cotton Card Factory at Danville, Va., 2.
Cotton Card Factory at Selma, Ala.
Cutlery, Knives, and Forks at Raleigh, N. C.
Cotton Batting Factory at Charlotte, N. C.
Corn Broom Factory at Davidson's College, N.C.
Match Factory at Danville, Va.
Blanket Manufactory at Montgomery, Ala.
Knitting Needles at Columbia, S. C.
Glass Manufactory at Richmond, Va.
Glass Manufactory at Columbus, Ga.
Glass Manufactory at Savannah, Ga.
Button Manufactory at Columbus, Ga.
Powder Manufactory at Mecklenburg, N. C.
Several Copperas Mines, extensively worked in Rutherford county, N. C.
One Copperas Mine in Chesterfield, S. C.

Frightful Boiler Explosion.

A frightful accident occurred in Cussewago township, Crawford county, last Thursday morning. The boiler of a portable saw-mill in operation on the farm of Mr. M. T. Freeman exploded, killing Ezra Thayer, Jeremiah Waters, and Lafayette Wythe, seriously injuring J. Pond and S. West, and slightly wounding several others. Mr. Thayer's body was literally blown to pieces, part of it being thrown a distance of twenty-four rods, and one of his arms about forty rods. Waters' body was hurled four or five rods, and one of his arms blown off and thrown into the woods, a distance of ten rods. The boiler was hurled against a chestnut log two feet in diameter, tearing it to splinters, and landing ten or twelve rods from the scene of the explosion. The accident is supposed to have been the result of carelessness on the part of the engineer in allowing the water to get too low in the boiler. The saw-mill was owned by Pond & Co., of Spring township.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

—Prince Humbert, heir to the throne of Italy, will shortly proceed on a visit to the camp at Chalons, and will afterwards, it is believed, extend his journey to England.

—Dr. Livingstone has returned to London, and expects to give to the world another volume of his African experience. At the meeting of the British Association, to be held at Bath on the 14th of September, the great traveler will give some account of his last adventures.

—There is a great and urgent need of slippers in all our army hospitals. For want of them in many cases the sick and convalescent soldiers are obliged to go barefooted. This ought not to be, for there are doubtless many in this city and in the neighboring towns who have pieces of carpeting (both new and old), and remnants of thick cloth, suitable for suppers, which they will gladly give when they learn the need that exists. Tailors and dry-goods merchants have patterns of cloth that are exactly what is wanted in this case.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EXCURSION OF UNITED AMERICAN Mechanics to ATLANTIC CITY, will be continued TO-MORROW (Friday), 19th instant. The last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 6 o'clock.
WILLIAM M. WECKERLY, Secretary.

TAKE NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF "The West Virginia Oil Company" are now open for subscriptions to its Capital, at the office, No. 411 WALNUT Street. Call for Prospectus.
Ladies can hold Stock in their own name and right.
au18-12t JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE PHILADELPHIA, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company.
PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 1864.
In accordance with an Act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, it becomes necessary that all receipts given by this Company for merchandise received for transportation should bear an INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP of the value of TWO CENTS, the expense of the same to be borne by the party receiving such receipt.
All receipts taken by this Company for merchandise delivered to consignees will be stamped by said Company.
CHARLES E. IDE,
au17-12t Master of Transportation.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, August 12, 1864.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, held on the 9th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—
Whereas, The great advance in the cost of living imposed an imperative duty on the Trustees to advance the wages of their employees; and whereas, the cost of coal and all other materials consumed in the manufacture of Gas have advanced to a price that compels the Trustees, in order to protect the important trust committed to their charge from serious loss, and to make the annual addition to the Sinking Fund required by law, to advance the price of Gas fifty cents per thousand cubic feet.
The Trustees are aware that the increased price will prove a burden to many consumers, and they greatly regret the necessity that constrains them; but when the consumer reflects that nearly every article we purchase has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent., and we propose an advance of but 18¾ per cent. on the main article upon which we rely for revenue, its necessity must be apparent, particularly when the operations of the past year are known to have resulted in a large loss to the Trust, notwithstanding our then existing contracts enabled us to purchase coal and retorts at very moderate prices; be it therefore
Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be directed to give public notice, that on and after the first day of September next the price of gas to private consumers shall be three dollars per thousand cubic feet, less a discount of 5 per cent. for prompt payment, and subject to the United States tax.
THOMAS S. STEWART,
au13-15t Chief Engineer.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.
Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.
TESTIMONIALS.
To the Deaf.—Dr. Von Moschzisker, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.
WILLIAM CRANE, Butcher,
Residence, No. 1813 S. Second street.
Philadelphia, August 7, 1864.
PHILADELPHIA, 20th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.
JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,
Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tisdal, Merchants,
No 241 N. Broad street.
Private residence, No. 722 Green street.
EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skilfully performed.
Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.
Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. au8-tf

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. je7-3m

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS.
POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE.
A DISCOUNT OF TWO PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS OF $20 AND UPWARDS.
At the Principal Depot for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and
au10 No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.

THE NEW TAX BILL AND REVENUE STAMP LAW.
Copies of the New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law for sale wholesale and retail; and Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, at the following rates of discount:—
On orders of $50, two per cent. discount.
" " 100, three " "
" " 300, four " "
At the Principal Depot for the Sale of Internal Revenue Stamps, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and No. 103 S. FIFTH Street. Full descriptions of the Stamp Law in pamphlet form. jy29-tf

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., NEAREST HOUSE TO THE BEACH.
This well-known house is now open for the reception of Boarders.
Bathing never was better.
au9-1m J. WOOTTON, Proprietor.

INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.
(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)
Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. je9-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.
Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.
Terms $12 per annum. GEORGE HAYDAY,
je9-tf Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.
Terms to suit the times. je9-tf

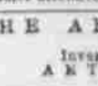
SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.
Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.
je21-2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CONWAY'S OYSTER BAY SALOON.
S. W. CORNER OF SECOND AND CHESNUT STREETS,
jy22-1m PHILADELPHIA.

DIAMONDS.
Persons having Diamonds or other Precious Stones to dispose of, will do well by calling on
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewelers
No. 802 CHESNUT Street,
Who will give the highest cash price. au16-1m

JAMES BARBER'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENT FOR THE PATENT EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS.
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.


TRUSSES, BRACES, &c., skilfully adjusted by C. H. NEEDLES, cor. of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. Ladies' Department for same, conducted by ladies, TWELFTH Street, first door below Race. The most complete and varied stock on hand, consisting, in part, of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Belts, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Articles for Nursery, Sick Room, &c. je15-3m


PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND.
B. A. GILDEA,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the ARTIFICIAL ARM,
Approved and adopted BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, for Soldiers,
Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 332 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada.
je20-3m

PAPER HANGINGS.
REMOVAL.
JAMES C. FINN,
(Late of HOWELL & BROTHERS),
Has Removed from No. 514 to No. 628 CHESNUT Street,
Having purchased the stock of JAMES BURKE, Jr. (formerly Hoskins's), where he will offer to his customers and the public a large and elegant assortment of
Decorations and Wall Papers Generally.
By giving his personal attention to the selling and hanging thereof, he hopes to continue to receive the liberal patronage of the public.
Citizens and visitors are respectfully invited to examine the variety on hand. jy27-1m

RUN NO RISK!!!
We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.
FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.
Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JACOBS,
my8-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.
The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.
An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.
100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.
E. M. NEEDLES.
1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
fe1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ⅝ wide, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ⅝ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1·37 to $1·75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1·12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stathlow's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
jy7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1830.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors, Choice Havana Cigars, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces English and Scotch Ale and Porter, Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
ja26-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

VANCE STEWART ROCK OIL COMPANY.
Incorporated June 29, 1864.
Capital, $300,000.
60,000 SHARES..............$5 A SHARE—PAR.
Subscription $2 each share to original subscribers for 60,000 shares, payable $1 cash down upon subscribing and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.
TEN THOUSAND SHARES
Reserved for Benefit of the Company.
The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance upon both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.
It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwestwardly direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superincumbent body or shape of Oil. It is certain that scores of wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.
A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and only distant, on a continuation of the identical same gorge between the range of hills, from each other about three miles apart in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore, not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may soon rival those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.
On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now pumping a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow: Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to the former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a barrel a day can generally be scooped out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored to a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.
Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.
The fee of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of oil for the leased well, now pumping, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $137,500, with a Grist Mill in fine order, a snug house, &c.; also patches of timber.
The sale of stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $12,450 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.
The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.
Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, so as to reach the third Sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored heretofore to the depth only of about 500 feet in this vicinity. It is promised to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances is confidently secured to the Company.
Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 405 WALNUT Street, or at No. 123 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.
The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy5-tf

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. FLAGS, BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES.
WM. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD STREET,
Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.
MANUFACTURER OF
FLAGS,
BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES,
AND LANTERNS.
Political Campaign Clubs fitted out with Lanterns, Badges, Banners, and Flags, at reasonable rates. je6-3m

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 30 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers,
No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and
au16-1m No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street.

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS.
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences.
Manufactured by the UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.
mh29-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
au2 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE,
Eliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The Singer do.
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.
Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of
LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 102 N. EIGHTH Street.
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. je11-3m

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 736 RACE Street. Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au6-3m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on 50's and 100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN.
The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.
These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.
The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.
As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.
Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.
IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.
It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.
CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.
In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.
ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.
But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.
It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.
While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.
Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed, it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [au12-tf]
ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
Throughout the country will give further information and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NEW NATIONAL LOAN AT PAR.
Interest 7 3-10 in Lawful Money.
COUPONS ATTACHED,
AND
INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.
The principal is payable in lawful money, at the end of three years. Or, the holder has the right to demand at that time
The 5-20 Bonds at Par Instead of the Cash.
This privilege is valuable, as these 5-20 Bonds are our most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per cent. premium.
Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the appeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with our Circulars, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application at our office.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
jy27-40t No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
fe3-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10 NOTES
DUE AUGUST 19,
BOUGHT OR FORWARDED FOR COLLECTION.
DREXEL & CO.,
au15-6t No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

HEWES & RAHM,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 53 S. THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN
SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh18

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,
Financial Agent of the United States.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
Under instructions from the Treasury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the New Patriotic Loan, issued in the form of Three Year Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in Lawful Money on the 15th days of February and August, respectively, of each year. These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into United States 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in GOLD, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.
Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.
Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note. Those who may subscribe after the 15th of August next will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.
Any one subscribing for not less than $25,000 of the Loan at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., payable by the Treasury Department on the receipt of a bill for the amount, approved by the subscription agent.
Referring to the annexed appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury, I ask all those desirous of aiding the Government to subscribe to this Loan.
C. H. CLARK,
au6-1m PRESIDENT.

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL
No. 119 Market Street
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
C. W. WRIGHT. F. H. SIDDALL.
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.
FINE ESSENTIAL OILS
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.
PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,
Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.
Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*
Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
ja11-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

PAINTING!! PAINTING!!
No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Philadelphia.
FAHY & BROTHER,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.
Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. ap16-tf

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. ja1-tf

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER General.
PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, until SATURDAY noon, 20th inst., for furnishing to the United States, for six months, commencing September 1, 1864, all the COAL required, to be delivered as ordered, within the limits of the Military District of Philadelphia, including the military hospitals and other public buildings or camps at Chester, Chesnut Hill, Germantown, Nicetown, Haddington, Darby Road, Fort Mifflin, White Hall, and Beverly, N. J., as well as any others that may be established within that time.
The Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite, broken, egg, or stove size, and free from slate or other impurity.
Those proposals only will be received that are properly filled in upon the blanks furnished at this office, which must be guaranteed by one or more persons known at this office to be responsible.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high, as also any from defaulting contractors.
By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, A. Q. M. General.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
au15-6t Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER General.
PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, until SATURDAY noon, 20th inst., for furnishing to the United States, for six months, commencing September 1, 1864, all the WOOD required, to be delivered as ordered, within the limits of the Military District of Philadelphia, including the Military Hospitals, and other public Buildings or Camps at Chester, Chesnut Hill, Germantown, Nicetown, Haddington, Darby Road, Fort Mifflin, White Hall, and Beverly, New Jersey, as well as any others that may be established within that time.
Proposals must state the price per cord for Oak and Pine Wood separately.
Those proposals only will be received that are properly filled in upon the blanks furnished at this office, which must be guaranteed by one or more persons known at this office to be responsible.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed to high, as also any from defaulting contractors.
By order of Colonel G. H. Crosman, A. Q. M. General.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
au15-5t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR HATS, CAPS, SHOES, Dry Goods, Sewing Materials, &c.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, August 5, 1864.
Written proposals will be received at this office until further notice, for furnishing the following articles for use of contraband men, women, and children in this Department:—
Brogans (russet, &c.), and other serviceable Boots and Shoes for men, women, and children's wear,
Chip, felt, and woolen Hats, and cloth Caps.
Kersey, Linsey, Ginghams, Calicoes, Blankets, and other woolen and cotton goods.
Hickory Stripe (for shirts), Bed-ticking, unbleached Muslin, woolen Socks and Burlaps.
Spool Cotton, black and white; Linen Thread.
Bone Suspender Buttons; large Buttons for Coats.
White Porcelain Buttons, Yarn, Needles, and other sewing materials and trimmings.
Samples should be sent with each bid, at the expense of the party forwarding the same.
An oath of allegiance should accompany each bid.
No verbal proposition will be entertained, but every bid, or modification of the same, must be in writing.
Purchases will be made from time to time as the goods are needed, under contract or otherwise, as the interests of the service may require.
Good security will be required for the faithful fulfilment of any contract made under this advertisement.
Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Dry Goods," &c. CHAS. S. GREENE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Department Washington. au9-10t

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY Trimmings.
ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until SATURDAY, August 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable-iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:—
At the New York Agency, New York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford Arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegheny Arsenal, 30,000 sets.
At the St. Louis Arsenal, 10,000 sets.
Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud, and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with step, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best steel wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish, and dimensions of the buckle tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.
The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.
The work is to be subject to inspection at the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.
Deliveries are to be made as follows:—
Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.
Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.
No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.
Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals.
Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.
GUARANTEE.
The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.
Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.
FORM OF GUARANTEE.
We, the undersigned, residents in ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 14, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
Witness: } Given under our hands and seals } this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]
To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.
Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.
Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.
Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
jy15-tuthsa30 Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. mr1v-3m

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER Works.—NEAFIE & LEVY, Practical and Theoretical Engineers, Machinists, Boiler-makers, Blacksmiths and Founders, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c. &c., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and low pressure, Flue, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings, of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll-turning, Screw-cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at this establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repair of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy and light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN C. LEVY,
ja2-tf BEACH and PALMER Streets.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
ja1-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

HENRY SIMONS,
UNITED STATES NATIONAL
WAGON AND COACH WORKS,
Office, No. 521 NEW MARKET Street,
And Factory, corner of
SECOND AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
All and every kind of WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, and TIMBER WHEELS, adapted to Army, Road, Railroad, or Plantation purposes. All work warranted.
Orders promptly attended to. ja4-tf

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 32 Strawberry street to No. 232 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. 3d

...g Telegraph

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864.

COLONEL JAQUES IN RICHMOND.

His Interview With Jefferson Davis.

CONVERSATIONS ABOUT PEACE.

Ultimatum of the Rebels.

The following extracts from an article in the September number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, entitled "Our Visit to Richmond," by J. R. GILMORE, give an account of the curious journey to the Rebel capital recently taken by two loyal citizens. Mr. GILMORE accompanied Colonel JAQUES, and gives a detailed account of their journey, treatment, and what they saw and heard. The following extracts from the article will gratify public curiosity, and set at rest some notions about Mr. DAVIS' desire for peace:—

How They Went to Richmond.

We went there in an ambulance, and we went together, the Colonel and I. That we got in was owing, perhaps, to me; that we got out was due altogether to him; and a man more cool, more brave, more self-reliant and more self-devoted than that quiet "western parson," it never was my fortune to encounter.

At three o'clock on the afternoon of July 16th, mounted on two raw-boned relics of SHERIDAN'S great raid, and armed with a letter to JEFF. DAVIS, a white cambric handkerchief tied to a short stick, and an honest face, this last was the Colonel's, we rode up to the Rebel lines. A ragged, yellow-faced boy, with a carbine in one hand and another white handkerchief tied to another short stick in the other, came out to meet us.

"Can you tell us, my man, where to find Judge OULD, the Exchange Commissioner?"

"Yas. Him and t'other 'change officers is over fur the plantation beyont Miss GROVER'S. Ye'll know it by it's hevin' nary door nur winder (the mansion he meant). They's all busted in. Foller the bridle-path through the timber, and keep your rag a-flyin', fur our boys is thicker 'n huckelberries in them woods, and they mought pop ye, if they didn't seed it."

Thanking him, we turned our horses into the "timber," and, galloping rapidly on, soon came in sight of the deserted plantation. Lolling on the grass, in the shade of the windowless mansion, we found the Confederate officials. They rose as we approached; and one of us said to the Judge, a courteous, middle-aged gentleman, in a Panama hat and a suit of spotless white drillings:—

"We are late, but it's your fault. Your people fired at us down the river, and we had to turn back and come over land."

"You don't suppose they saw your flag?"

"No. It was hidden by the trees; but a shot came uncomfortably near us. It struck the water, and richochetted not three yards off. A little nearer and it would have shortened me by a head, and the Colonel by two feet."

"That would have been a sad thing for you; but a miss, you know, is as good as a mile," said the Judge, evidently enjoying the "joke."

"We hear GRANT was in the boat that followed yours, and was struck while at dinner," remarked Captain HATCH, the Judge's Adjutant, a gentleman, and about the best looking man in the Confederacy.

"Indeed! Do you believe it?"

"I don't know, of course;" and his looks asked for an answer. We gave none, for all such information is contraband. We might have told him that GRANT, BUTLER and FOSTER examined their position from Mrs. GROVER'S house, about four hundred yards distant, two hours after the Rebel cannon ball danced a break-down on the Lieutenant-General's dinner-table.

The Rebel Officers.

We were then introduced to the other officials—Major HENNIKEN, of the War Department, a young man formerly of New York, but now scorning the imputation of being a Yankee, and Mr. CHARLES JAVINS, of the Provost Guard of Richmond. This latter individual was our shadow in Dixie. He was of medium height, stoutly built, with a short, thick neck, and arms and shoulders denoting great strength. He looked a natural-born jailer, and much such a character as a timid man would not care to encounter, except at long range of a rifle warranted to fire twenty shots a minute, and to hit every time.

To give us a moonlight view of the Richmond fortifications, the Judge proposed to start after sundown; and as it wanted some hours of that time we seated ourselves on the ground, and entered into conversation. The treatment of our prisoners, the *status* of black troops and non-combatants, and all the questions which have led to the suspension of exchanges, had been good naturedly discussed, when the Captain, looking up from one of the Northern papers we had brought him, said:—

"Do you know it mortifies me that you don't hate us as we hate you? You kill us as Agassiz kills a fly, because you love us."

"Of course we do. The North is being crucified for love of the South."

"If you love us so, why don't you let us go?" asked the Judge, rather curtly.

"For that very reason—because we love you. If we let you go, with slavery, and your notions of 'empire,' you'd run straight to barbarism and the devil."

"We'd take the risk of that. But let me tell you, if you are going to Mr. DAVIS with any such ideas you might as well turn back at once. He can make peace on no other basis than independence. Recognition must be the beginning, middle and ending of all negotiations. Our people will accept peace on no other terms."

"I think you are wrong there," said the Colonel. "When I was here a year ago, I met many of your leading men, and they all assured me they wanted peace and reunion, even at the sacrifice of slavery. Within a week a man you venerate and love has met me at Baltimore, and besought me to come here and offer Mr. DAVIS peace on such conditions."

"That may be. Some of our old men, who are weak in the knees, may want peace on any terms; but the Southern people will not have it without independence. Mr. DAVIS knows them, and you will find he will insist upon that. Concede that, and we'll not quarrel about minor matters."

"We'll not quarrel at all. But it's sundown, and time we were 'on to Richmond.'"

"That's the *Tribune* cry," said the Captain, rising; "and I hurrah for the *Tribune*, for it's honest, and—I want my supper."

We all laughed, and the Judge ordered the horses. As we were about to start, I said to him—

"You've forgotten our parole."

"Oh, never mind that. We'll attend to that at Richmond."

Stepping into his carriage, and unfurling the flag of truce, he then led the way, by a "short cut" across the corn-field which divided the mansion from the high road. We followed in an ambulance drawn by a pair of mules, our shadow, Mr. JAVINS, sitting between us and the twilight, and JACK, a "lively darkey," almost the sole survivor of his master's twelve hundred slaves, ("De rest all stole, Massa, stole by you Yankees,") occupied the front seat, and with a good stout whip "working our passage" to Richmond.

In Richmond.

* * * At ten o'clock that night we planted our flag (against a lamp post) in the very heart of the hostile city. As we alighted at the doorway of the Spotswood Hotel, the Judge said to the Colonel:—

"Button your outside coat up closely. Your uniform must not be seen here."

The Colonel did as he was bidden; and, without stopping to register our names at the office, we followed the Judge and the Captain up to No. 60. It was a large, square room, in the fourth story, with an unswept, ragged carpet, and bare white walls smeared with soot and tobacco juice. Several chairs, a marble top table, and a pine washstand and clothes press straggled about the floor, and in the corners were three beds, garnished with tattered pillow-cases, and covered with white counterpanes, grown grey with longing for soapsuds and a wash-tub. The plainer and humbler of these beds was designed for the burly Mr. JAVINS; the others had been made ready for the extraordinary envoys (not envoys extraordinary) who, in defiance of all precedent and the law of nations, had just then "taken Richmond."

A single gas-jet was burning over the mantlepiece, and above it I saw a "writing on the wall" which implied that JANE JACKSON had run up a washing score of fifty dollars!

I was congratulating myself on not having to pay that woman's laundry bills, when the Judge said—

"You want supper. What shall we order?"

"A slice of hot corn-bread would make me the happiest man in Richmond."

The Captain thereupon left the room, and shortly returning, remarked:—

"The landlord swears you're from Georgia. He says none but a Georgian would call for corn-bread at this time of night."

On that hint we acted, and when our sooty attendant came in with the supper things, we discussed Georgia mines, Georgia banks and Georgia securities, in a way which showed that we had been bitten by all of them. In half an hour it was noised all about the hotel that the two gentlemen the Confederacy was taking such excellent care of were from Georgia.

The meal ended, and a quiet smoke over, our entertainers rose to go. As the Judge bade us good night, he said to us:—

"In the morning you had better address a note to Mr. BENJAMIN, asking the interview with the President. I will call at ten o'clock and take it to him."

"Very well. But will Mr. DAVIS see us on Sunday?"

"Oh, that will make no difference."

The Next Day.

The next morning after breakfast, which we took in our room with Mr. JAVINS, we indited a note, of which the following is a copy, to the Confederate Secretary of State:—

SPOTSWOOD HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., July 17, 1864.—Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State, &c.—Dear Sir:—The undersigned respectfully solicit an interview with President DAVIS.

They visit Richmond only as private citizens, and have no official character or authority; but they are acquainted with the views of the United States Government and with the sentiments of the Northern people relative to an adjustment of the differences existing between the North and the South, and earnestly hope that a free interchange of views between President DAVIS and themselves may open the way to such official negotiations as will result in restoring peace to the two sections of our distracted country.

They therefore ask an interview with the President, and awaiting your reply, are

"Truly and respectfully yours."

This was signed by both of us; and when the Judge called, as he had appointed, we sent it, together with a commendatory letter I had received, on setting out, from a near relative of Mr. DAVIS, to the Rebel Secretary. In half an hour Judge OULD returned, saying, "Mr. BENJAMIN sends you his compliments, and will be happy to see you at the State Department."

Secretary Benjamin.

We found the Secretary—a short, plump, oily little man in black, with a keen black eye, a Jew face, a yellow skin, curly black hair, closely-trimmed black whiskers, and a ponderous gold watch-chain—in the northwest room of the "United States" Custom House. Over the door of this room were the words "State Department," and round its walls were hung a few maps and battle-plans. In one corner was a tier of shelves filled with books, among which I noticed HEADLEY'S "History," LOSSING'S "Pictorial History," "PARTON'S Butler," GREELEY'S "American Conflict," a complete set of the *Rebellion Record*, and a dozen numbers and several bound volumes of *the Atlantic Monthly*, and in the centre of the apartment was a black walnut table, covered with green cloth, and filled with a multitude of "State papers." At this table sat the Secretary. He rose as we entered, and, as Judge OULD introduced us, took our hands and said:—

"I am glad, very glad, to meet you, gentlemen. I have read your note, and"—bowing to me—"the open letter you bring from ——. Your errand commands my respect and sympathy. Pray be seated."

As we took the proffered seats the Colonel, drawing off his "duster," and displaying his uniform, said—

"We thank you for this cordial reception, Mr. BENJAMIN. We trust you will be as glad to hear us as you are to see us."

"No doubt I shall be, for you come to talk of peace. Peace is what we all want."

"It is indeed; and for that reason we are here to see Mr. DAVIS. Can we see him, sir?"

"Do you bring any overtures to him from your Government?"

"No, sir. We bring no overtures and have no authority from our Government. We state that in our note. We would be glad, however, to know what terms will be acceptable to Mr. DAVIS. If they at all harmonize with Mr. LINCOLN'S views, we will report them to him and so open the door for official negotiations."

"Are you acquainted with Mr. LINCOLN'S views?"

"One of us is, fully."

"Did Mr. LINCOLN, *in any way*, authorize you to come here?"

"No, sir. We came with his pass, but not by his request. We say, distinctly, we have no official or unofficial authority. We come as men and Christians, not as diplomatists, hoping, in a frank talk with Mr. DAVIS, to discover some way by which this war may be stopped."

"Well, gentlemen, I will repeat what you say to the President, and if he follows my advice—and I think he will—he will meet you. He will be at church this afternoon; so, suppose you call here at nine this evening. If anything should occur in the meantime to prevent his seeing you, I will let you know through Judge OULD."

* * * * * * * * * *

After a day spent in our room, conversing with the Judge, or watching the passers-by in the street—I should like to tell who they were and how they looked, but such information is just now contraband—we called again at nine o'clock at the State Department.

Jefferson Davis.

Mr. BENJAMIN occupied his previous seat at the table, and at his right sat a spare, thin featured man, with iron-grey hair and beard, and a clear grey eye full of life and vigor. He had a broad massive forehead, and a mouth and chin denoting great energy and strength of will. His face was emaciated and much wrinkled, but his features were good, especially his eyes, though one of them bore a scar, apparently made by some sharp instrument. He wore a suit of greyish-brown, evidently of foreign manufacture, and as he rose, I saw that he was about five feet ten inches high, with a slight stoop in the shoulders. His manners were simple, easy and quite fascinating; and he threw an indescribable charm into his voice, as he extended his hand, and said to us:—

"I am glad to see you, gentlemen. You are very welcome to Richmond."

And this was the man who was President of the United States under FRANKLIN PIERCE, and who is now the heart, soul and brains of the Southern Confederacy!

His manner put me entirely at my ease; the Colonel would be at his if he stood before CÆSAR; and I replied:—

"We thank you, Mr. DAVIS. It is not often you meet men of our clothes and our principles in Richmond."

"Not often, not so often as I could wish; and I trust your coming may lead to a more frequent and a more friendly intercourse between the North and the South."

"We sincerely hope it may."

"Mr. BENJAMIN tells me you have asked to see me, to"——

And he paused, as if desiring we should finish the sentence. The Colonel replied:—

"Yes, sir. We have asked this interview in the hope that you may suggest some way by which this war can be stopped. Our people want peace; your people do, and your Congress has recently said that *you* do. We have come to ask how it can be brought about."

"In a very simple way. Withdraw your armies from our territory, and peace will come of itself. We do not seek to subjugate you. We are not waging an offensive war, except so far as it is offensive-defensive—that is, so far as we are forced to invade you to prevent your invading us. Let us alone and peace will come at once."

"But we cannot let you alone so long as you repudiate the Union. That is the one thing the Northern people will not surrender."

"I know. You would deny to us what you exact for yourselves—the right of self-government."

"No, sir," I remarked. "We would deny you no natural right. But we think Union essential to peace; and Mr. DAVIS, *could* two people, with the same language, separated by only an imaginary line, live at peace with each other? Would not disputes constantly arise, and cause almost constant war between them?"

"Undoubtedly, with this generation. You have sown such bitterness at the South, you have put such an ocean of blood between the two sections, that I despair of seeing any harmony in my time. Our children may forget this war, but *we* cannot."

"I think the bitterness you speak of, sir," said the Colonel, "does not really exist. We meet and talk here as friends; our soldiers meet and fraternize with each other; and I feel sure that if the Union were restored a more friendly feeling would arise between us than has ever existed. The war has made us know and respect each other better than before. This is the view of very many Southern men; I have had it from many of them, your leading citizens."

"They are mistaken," replied Mr. DAVIS. "They do not understand Southern sentiment. How can we feel anything but bitterness towards men who deny us our rights? If you enter my house and drive me out of it am I not your natural enemy?"

"You put the case too strongly. But we cannot fight forever; the war must end at some time; we must finally agree upon something; can we not agree now and stop this frightful carnage? We are both Christian men, Mr. DAVIS. Can you, as a Christian man, leave untried any means that may lead to peace?"

"No, I cannot. I desire peace as much as you do. I deplore bloodshed as much as you do; but I feel that not one drop of the blood shed in this war is on *my* hands; I can look up to my God and say this. I tried all in my power to avert this war. I saw it coming, and for twelve years I worked night and day to prevent it, but I could not. The North was mad and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves; and so the war came, and now it must go on till the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight his battles, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence; and that or extermination we will have."

"And there are at least four and a-half millions of us left; so you see you have a work before you," said Mr. BENJAMIN, with a decided sneer.

"We have no wish to exterminate you," answered the Colonel. "I believe what I have said, that there is no bitterness between the Northern and Southern people. The North, I know, loves the South. When peace comes it will pour money and means into your hands to repair the waste caused by the war, and it would now welcome you back and forgive you all the loss and bloodshed you have caused. But we must crush your armies and exterminate your Government. And is not that already nearly done? You are wholly without money and at the end of your resources. GRANT has shut you up in Richmond. SHERMAN is before Atlanta. Had you not, then, better accept honorable terms while you can retain your prestige and save the pride of the Southern people?"

Mr. Davis on the Confederate Prospects.

Mr. DAVIS smiled. "I respect your earnestness, Colonel, but you do not seem to understand the situation. We are not exactly shut up in Richmond. If your papers tell the truth, it is your capital that is in danger, not ours. Some weeks ago GRANT crossed the Rapidan to whip LEE and take Richmond. LEE drove him in the first battle, and then GRANT executed what your people call a 'brilliant flank movement,' and fought LEE again. LEE drove him a second time, and then GRANT made another 'flank movement;' and so they kept on, LEE whipping and GRANT flanking, until GRANT got where he is now.

"And what is the net result? GRANT has lost seventy-five or eighty thousand men, more than LEE had at the outset, and is no nearer taking Richmond than at first; and LEE, whose front has never been broken, holds him completely in check, and has men enough to spare to invade Maryland and threaten Washington! SHERMAN, to be sure, *is* before Atlanta; but suppose he is, and suppose he takes it? You know that the farther he goes from his base of supplies, the weaker he grows, and the more disastrous defeat will be to him. And defeat *may* come. So, in a military view, I should certainly say our position was better than yours.

"As to money; we are richer than you are. You smile, but admit that our paper is worth nothing; it answers as a circulating medium, and we hold it all ourselves. If every dollar of it were lost we should, as we have no foreign debt, be none the poorer. But it is worth something; it has the solid basis of a large cotton crop, while yours rests on nothing, and you owe all the world. As to resources; we do not lack for arms or ammunition, and we have still a wide territory from which to gather supplies. So, you see, we are not in extremities. But if we were; if we were without money, without food, without weapons; if our whole country were devastated, and our armies crushed and disbanded, could we, without giving up our manhood, give up our right to govern ourselves? Would you not rather die, and feel yourself a man, than live and be subject to a foreign power?"

"From your stand-point there is force in what you say," replied the Colonel. "But we did not come here to argue with you, Mr. DAVIS. We came, hoping to find some honorable way to peace; and I am grieved to hear you say what you do. When I have seen your young men lying on the battle field, and your old men, women and children starving in their homes, I have felt I could risk my life to save them. For that reason I am here; and I am grieved, grieved that there is no hope."

"I know your motives, Colonel JACQUES, and I honor you for them; but what can I do more than I am doing? I would give my poor life gladly if it would bring peace and good will to the two countries, but it would not. It is with your own people you should labor. It is they who desolate our homes, burn our wheat-fields, break the wheels of wagons, carrying away our women and children and destroying supplies meant for our sick and wounded. At your door lies all the misery and the crime of this war, and it is a fearful, fearful account."

"Not all of it, Mr. DAVIS. I admit a fearful account, but it is not all at our door. The passions of both sides are aroused. Unarmed men are hanged and prisoners are shot down in cold blood, by yourselves. Elements of barbarism are entering the war on both sides that should make us—you and me, as Christian men—shudder to think of. In God's name, then, let us stop it. Let us do something, concede something, to bring about peace. You cannot expect, with only four and a half millions, as Mr. BENJAMIN says you have, to hold out forever against twenty millions."

Again Mr. DAVIS smiled.

"Do you suppose there are twenty millions at the North determined to crush us?"

"I do, to crush your Government. A small number of our people, a very small number, are your friends, Secessionists. The rest differ about measures and candidates, but are united in the determination to sustain the Union. Whoever is elected in November, he must be committed to a vigorous prosecution of the war."

Mr. DAVIS still looked incredulous. I remarked:—

"It is so, sir. Whoever tells you otherwise deceives you. I think I know Northern sentiment, and I assure you it is so. You know we have a system of lyceum-lecturing in our large towns. At the close of these lectures it is the custom of the people to come upon the platform and talk with the lecturer. This gives him an excellent opportunity of learning public sentiment. Last winter I lectured before nearly a hundred of such associations all over the North—from Dubuque to Bangor—and I took pains to ascertain the feeling of the people. I found a unanimous determination to crush the Rebellion and save the Union at every sacrifice. The majority are in favor of Mr. LINCOLN, and nearly all of those opposed to him are opposed to him because they think he does not fight you with enough vigor.

"The radical Republicans, who go for slave suffrage and thorough confiscation, are those who will defeat him, if he is to be defeated. But if he is defeated before the people, the House will elect a worse man—I mean worse for you. It is more radical than he is (you can see that from Mr. ASHLEY'S Reconstruction bill), and the people are more radical than the House. Mr. LINCOLN, I know, is about to call out five hundred thousand more men, and I can't see how you can resist much longer; but if you do you will only deepen the radical feeling of the Northern people. They will now give you fair, honorable, generous terms; but let them suffer much more, let there be a dead man in every house, as there is now in every village, they will give you no terms; they will insist on hanging every Rebel south of ——. Pardon my terms. I mean no offense."

"You give no offense," he replied, smiling very pleasantly. "I wouldn't have you pick your words. This is a frank, free talk, and I like you the better for saying what you think. Go on."

"I was merely going to say that, let the Northern people once really feel the war—they do not feel it yet—and they will insist on hanging every one of your leaders."

"Well, admitting all you say, I can't see how it affects our position. There are some things worse than hanging or extermination. We reckon giving up the right of self-government one of those things."

"By self-government you mean disunion—Southern independence?"

"Yes."

"And slavery, you say, is no longer an element in the contest."

"No it is not; it never was an essential element. It was only a means of bringing other conflicting elements to an earlier culmination. It fired the musket which was already capped and loaded. There are essential differences between the North and the South that will, however this war may end, make them two nations."

"You ask me to say what I think. Will you allow me to say that I know the South pretty well, and never observed those differences."

"Then you have not used your eyes. My sight is poorer than yours, but I have seen them for years."

The laugh was upon me, and Mr. BENJAMIN enjoyed it.

"Well, sir, be that as it may, if I understand you, the dispute between your Government and ours is narrowed down to this: Union or disunion."

"Yes; or to put it in other words: Independence or subjugation."

"Then the two Governments are irreconcilably apart. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They are tired of fighting and want peace; and as they bear all the burden and suffering of the war, is it not right they should have peace, and have it on such terms as they like?"

"I don't understand you. Be a little more explicit."

Mr. Davis Refuses an Armistice.

"Well, suppose the two Governments should agree to do something like this:—To go to the people with two propositions, say, peace with disunion and Southern independence as your proposition—and peace with union, emancipation, no confiscation and universal amnesty, as ours. Let the citizens of all the United States (as they existed before the war) vote 'Yes' or 'No' on these two propositions, at a special election within sixty days. If a majority vote disunion, our Government to be bound by it, and to let you go in peace. If a majority votes Union, yours to be bound by it, and to stay in peace. The two Governments can contract in this way, and the people, though constitutionally unable to decide on peace or war, can elect which of the two propositions shall govern their rulers. Let LEE and GRANT, meanwhile, agree to an armistice. This would sheathe the sword; and if once sheathed, it would never again be drawn by this generation."

"The plan is altogether impracticable. If the South were only one State, it might work; but as it is, if one Southern State objected to emancipation, it would nullify the whole thing; for you are aware the people of Virginia cannot vote slavery out of South Carolina, nor the people of South Carolina vote it out of Virginia."

"But three-fourths of the States can amend the Constitution. Let it be done in that way; in any way, so that it be done by the people. I am not a statesman or a politician, and I do not know just how such a plan could be carried out; but you get the idea, that the people shall decide the question."

"That the majority shall decide it, you mean. We seceded to rid ourselves of the rule of the majority, and this would subject us to it again."

"But the majority must rule finally, either with bullets or ballots."

"I am not so sure of that. Neither current events nor history show that the majority rules, or ever did rule. The contrary, I think, is true. Why, sir, the man who should go before the Southern people with such a proposition, with any proposition which implied that the North was to have a voice in determining the domestic relations of the South, could not live here a day. He would be hanged to the first tree, without judge or jury."

"Allow me to doubt that. I think it more likely he would be hanged, if he let the Southern people know the majority couldn't rule," I replied, smiling.

"I have no fear of that," rejoined Mr. DAVIS, also smiling most good-humoredly. "I give you leave to proclaim it from every house-top in the South."

"But, seriously, sir, you let the majority rule in a single State; why not let it rule in the whole country?"

"Because the States are independent and sovereign. The country is not. It is only a confederation of States; or rather it was; it is now two confederations."

"Then we are not a people, we are only a political partnership?"

"That is all."

"Your very name, sir, 'United States,' implies that," said Mr. BENJAMIN. "But tell me, are the terms you have named—Emancipation, no confiscation and universal amnesty—the terms which Mr. LINCOLN authorized you to offer us?"

"No, sir; Mr. LINCOLN did not authorize me to offer you any terms. But I think both he and the Northern people, for the sake of peace, would assent to some such conditions."

"They are very generous," replied Mr. DAVIS, for the first time during the interview showing some angry feeling. "But, amnesty, sir, applies to criminals. We have committed no crime. Confiscation is of no account, unless you can enforce it. And emancipation! You have already emancipated nearly two millions of our slaves, and if you will take care of them, you may emancipate the rest. I had a few when the war began. I was of some use to them; they never were of any to me. Against their will you 'emancipated' them, and you may 'emancipate' every negro in the Confederacy, but we will be free! We will govern ourselves. We will do it if we have to see every Southern plantation sacked and every Southern city in flames."

"I see, Mr. DAVIS, it is useless to continue this conversation," I replied; "and you will pardon us, if we have seemed to press our views with too much pertinacity. We love the old flag, and that must be our apology for intruding upon you at all."

"You have not intruded upon me," he replied, resuming his usual manner. "I am glad to have met you both. I once loved the old flag as well as you do; I would have died for it; but now it is to me only the emblem of oppression."

"I hope the day may never come, Mr. DAVIS, when I say that," said the Colonel.

Close of the Interview.

A half-hour's conversation on other topics, not of public interest, ensued, and then we rose to go. As we did so the Rebel President gave me his hand, and bidding me a kindly good-bye, expressed the hope of seeing me again in Richmond in happier times, when peace should have returned; but with the Colonel his parting was particularly cordial. Taking his hand in both of his, he said to him:—

"Colonel, I respect your character and your motives, and I wish you well; I wish you every good I can wish you consistently with the interests of the Confederacy."

The quiet, straightforward bearing and magnificent moral courage of our "fighting parson" had evidently impressed Mr. DAVIS very favorably.

As we were leaving the room he added,

"Say to Mr. LINCOLN, from me, that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our independence. It will be useless to approach me with any other."

When we went out Mr. BENJAMIN called Judge OULD, who had been waiting during the whole interview, two hours, at the other end of the hall, and we passed down the stairway together. As I put my arm within that of the Judge, he said to me,

"Well, what is the result?"

"Nothing but war; war to the knife."

"Ephraim is joined to his idols; let him alone," added the Colonel solemnly.

STATISTICS OF LUCIFER MATCHES.—At a lecture recently delivered by Dr. Proctor, of York, before the York Institute, the lecturer gave the following useful information about lucifer matches:—Messrs. Dixon, Newton & Heath have a stock of timber of the value generally of from £8000 to £10,000. They produce yearly 2,160,000,000 matches. Reckoning the length of each match at 2½ inches, they would exceed the circumference of the globe. It is estimated that 12,000 to 15,000 gross of boxes of matches are produced weekly in London alone. The yearly consumption of phosphorus in this country for the manufacture of matches is estimated at six tons, which, at 2s. 6d. per lb., represents £1680. Our daily consumption of matches is considered to be 250,000,000, or more than eight matches a day for every individual in the kingdom. But the great seat of match-making is in Austria. For example, M. Pollak, at Vienna, and M. Furth, in Bohemia, consume together about twenty tons of phosphorus annually, and employ about 6000 persons. This quantity of phosphorus is sufficient to produce the amazing number of 44,800,000,000 matches. The cost at which boxes and matches are made is equally startling. M. Furth sells his cheapest boxes at 1d. per dozen, each box containing eighty matches. Harrop, a Prussian, sells his plain boxes at 2d. per 100, and 1400 splints for 1d.; and De Majo, of Moravia, sells a case of fifty boxes, each containing 100 lucifers, for 4d.

FUNNY JOTTINGS.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Banting, to be adviser to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.—We see there is to be a railway in Skye. We suppose the station will be *in nubibus*.

IT is whispered in literary circles that an opposition journal is about to be started to the *Comic News*, edited by John Ketch, Esq., under the title of the *Serious Noose*.

THE YANKEE "DEVIL'S OWN."—Several of the commanders of the Federal army are said to have been lawyers! The American civil war appears to be the first in which troops have been led to action by attorney-generals.

HIGH ART.—There will be, we hear, in the course of a few days, a great meeting of all Royal Academicians, at Sir Edwin Landseer's residence, where, in his own studio, the distinguished artist has sportingly undertaken to draw a badger.

THE MOORISH QUESTION.—Why is the poem of the "Fire-Worshippers" in "Lalla Rookh" unintelligible nonsense? Because it is all Guebre-ish (gibberish). [This is a little too bad, and must not be done any Moore.]

SHOCKING HAT-TERY.—Why should it be easy to get a hat for nothing this weather? Because we can see a great many thousan' gnats (thousand hats) flying about every time we go out.

A FACT.—NOTICE WITH A VENGEANCE.—Fond, but Stout Parent:—Yes, she does take notice so; and she's beginning to know all the beasts in the ark by name, too. There, baby, what's this? (Holding up hippopotamus)—Baby (unhesitatingly)—Mam-ma.

GIGANTIC FEAT.—It was remarked of the late Robert Hales, the Norfolk Giant, that, when in want of a residence, he would go into the largest towns and *look over* the highest houses. This may be mentioned as an instance of the power of his marvellous height (sight) in choosing a sight.

THE VICTOR OF WIMBLEDON.

You poets who're living, stand neuter,
The subject's not one you should try at;
For, considering the county and shooter,
His bards should be "Surrey and Wyatt."
Elysian Fields. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

CONJUGAL UNANIMITY.—A Yorkshire paper says, last week:—"A 'lady' fell off one of the boat piers at Scarborough, and was in imminent danger of being drowned. Three fishermen let each other down, forming a chain of their bodies, and saved her. The 'lady' did not even thank her deliverers." Nor, we understand, did her husband.

A WAIF FROM WIMBLEDON.—"Pray, don't hurry on so, it's really dangerous," said Captain Charley to Miss Lightfoot, who was in haste to see the shooting. "Dangerous!" exclaimed the lady; "why, what is there to fear?" "Well," observed the gallant officer, "you see, some of our fellows are remarkably good shots, and you might be mistaken for a running deer."

A BLACK BUSINESS.—What does the Exeter Hall party say to the conduct of the black troops in the Federal army, or the yet more reprehensible conduct of the reputed civilized whites who encourage and praise their atrocities? One general actually is reported to have expressed his approval of the negro regiments for not taking any prisoners "alive," and not encumbering the hospitals with patients; in other words, for showing no quarter to those who surrender, or even to the wounded! The history of this civil war will have many a black page, but none blacker than that which records the conduct of the men who instigated and approved of the savage ferocity of liberated black savages.

EFFECT OF MUSIC ON SOLDIERS.—The bagpipe is well known to produce a powerful effect on Highlanders in the day of battle. This circumstance was, with happy instinct, taken advantage of by Colonel Cameron, of the 92d Highlanders, at the Battle of the Nive, in 1813. His regiment, overwhelmed by superior numbers, had retired to the rear of the hamlet of St. Pierre. Then its gallant Colonel Cameron once more led it down the road with colors flying and *music playing*, resolved to give the shock to whatever stood in the way. Gloriously that regiment came forth again to charge, with their colors flying and their national music playing, as if going to a review. This was to understand war. The man who in that moment, and immediately after a repulse, thought of such military pomp, was by nature a soldier.—*Colonel Graham's Military Ends.*

SKETCH OF A MORAVIAN SETTLEMENT.—The cottage we lodged in was on the mountain side, and had been built for his son, who was dead; and his adopted daughter, a pretty colored girl, exactly like a southern Frenchwoman, waited on us, assisted by about six or seven other women, who came chiefly to stare. Vrouw Rietz was as black as a coal, but so pretty!—a dear, soft, sleek old lady, with beautiful eyes, and the kind, pleasant ways which belong to nice blacks; and, though old and fat, still graceful and lovely in face, hands, and arms. The cottage was thus:—One large hall; my bed-room on the right, S——'s on the left; the kitchen behind me; Miss Rietz behind S——; mud floors, daintily washed over with fresh cow-dung; ceiling of big rafters, just as they had grown, on which rested bamboo canes close together *across* the rafters, and bound together between each with transverse bamboo—a pretty *beehiving* effect; at top, mud again, and then a high thatched roof and a loft of solder for forage, &c.; the walls of course mud, very thick, and whitewashed. The bed-rooms tiny; beds, clean sweet mellies (maize) straw, with clean sheets, and eight good pillows on each; glass windows (a great distinction), exquisite cleanliness, and hearty civility; good food, well cooked; horrid tea and coffee, and hardly any milk; no end of fruit. In all the gardens it hung on the trees thicker than the leaves. Never did I behold such a profusion of fruit and vegetables.—*Galton's Notes of Travel.*

A SCOTCHMAN RUSSIANIZED.—In the last century, Samuel Greig, a gifted Scotsman, gave a helping hand to the waxing power of Russia. He appears to have been the son of a merchant sea-captain or skipper in Inverkeithing, where he was born in 1735. He was bred to the sea-service; but seems to have been amphibious in his combative capacities, as his most important service to Russia lay in military engineering. His entrance into the Russian service was quite legitimate. He was a Lieutenant in the British navy at the peace of 1763, with fair chances of moderate promotion, when the Russian Government applied to the British for the loan of a few officers to help to improve their own navy. Greig, one of these, soon made his capacity felt, and was intrusted with high commands. The old Fifeshire skipper name of Charles was dragged out of its obscurity to give the usual Russian patronymic of nobility, and the young officer became Samuel Carlovich Greig. It is odd to find one of the few notices of this remarkable man in the memoirs of the late Rev. Christopher Anderson, the historian of the English Bible. Mr. Anderson's mother was a relation of the Greigs, and was able to certify of the old skipper's wife, after her son had gone on a career so widely different from his early surroundings, that "his mother's supplications in his behalf had followed him in that career so perilous to piety; and she lived to hear from his own lips, on a visit he paid her late in life, that he had not forgot a father's instruction or a mother's prayer." He was made commodore of the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean, in the war with the Turks in 1769, and thus became a great, perhaps the greatest, instrument in the annexation of the Crimea, where so many of his countrymen were to leave their bones, after fighting to undo what he had done.—*Burton's the Scot Abroad.*

A CAFFRE HOUSEMAID.—I forgot, in describing my journey, the real-looking Caffre housemaid at Eerste river. "Such a dear, good creature," the landlady said; and, oh, such a "noble savage!"—with a cotton handkerchief folded tight like a cravat, and tied round her head with a bow behind, and the short curly wool sticking up in the middle;—it looked like a royal diadem on her solemn brow; she stepped like Juno, with a huge tubful to the brim, and holding several pailfuls on her head, and a pailful in each hand, bringing water for the stables from the river, across a large field. There is nothing like a Caffre for power and grace; and the face, though *very* African, has a sort of grandeur which makes it utterly unlike that of the negro. That woman's bust and waist were beauty itself. The Caffres are also very clean and very clever as servants, I hear, learning cookery, &c., in a wonderfully short time. When they have saved money enough to buy cattle in Kaffraria, off they go, cast aside civilization and clothes, and enjoy life in naked luxury * * * You would have been so delighted with the country and the queer turn-out—the wild little horses, and the polite and delicately clean Moslem driver. His description of his sufferings from "louses," when he slept in a Dutch farm, was pathetic, and ever since he sleeps in his cart, with the little boy; and they bathe in the nearest river, and eat their lawful food and drink their water out of doors. They declined beer, or meat which had been unlawfully killed. In Capetown *all* meat is killed by Malays, and has the proper prayer spoken over it, and they will eat no other. I was offered a fowl at a farm, but Chosluillah thought it "too much money for Missus," and only took some eggs. He was gratified at my recognizing the propriety of his saying "Bismillah" over any animal killed for food. Some drink beer, and drink a good deal, but Chosluillah thought it "very wrong for Malay people, and not good for Christian people, to be drunk beasties; little wine or beer good for Christians, but not too plenty much." I gave him ten shillings for himself, at which he was enchanted, and again begged me to write to his master for him when I wanted to leave Caledon, and to be sure to say, "Mind send same coachman."—*Galton's Notes of Travel.*

FOURTH EDITION.

SYRACUSE PEACE CONVENTION

Murder on the River Delaware.

ARREST OF THE SHIP'S CREW.

DOINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Syracuse Peace Convention.

SYRACUSE, August 18.—The mass Peace Convention to meet here this afternoon will be largely attended, although but few are here from New York city or the southern counties. All the western counties are fully represented. Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, Weller, and Judge Onderdonk are announced to speak. The State Peace Committee last night agreed upon moderate resolutions, and the appointment of an advisory delegation to go to Chicago; but there is considerable opposition to this course.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, August 18.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

The bill for the organization of fifteen regiments was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Lowry submitted a substitute for the entire bill, very similar to the House bill, and made some remarks.

He said this substitute had been prepared by the Governor, Attorney-General, and Generals Russell and Franklin. It was a measure which they desired passed.

The Legislature of last winter had been severely censured for the incomplete law which they had enacted, when in truth that very law had been sanctioned by the military authorities, who were responsible for defeats under these circumstances.

He was willing to take the present substitute exactly as offered by the military authorities of the State, and throw any responsibility of another failure, or give credit of success, exactly where it belonged.

The House and Senate Committees of last winter had prepared a much better bill than had recently been passed, but it had been cut up by the military authorities, to whom it had been submitted.

Mr. Perry raised several points of objection to the bill and the substitute. Among these were two, viz.:—That the line of distinction between fifteen regiments and the balance of the militia was not well defined, and that system of allowing a partial draft in certain portions of the Commonwealth, at the discretion of the Governor, to establish a permanent corps for three years, was improper.

It was well enough for men from certain localities to be called out for special emergencies. He favored the plan of raising one company from each militia regiment in the State of men exempt from the national draft.

The discussion of the Militia bill was continued until the adjournment.

HOUSE.—The House met at 10 A. M. The Democratic members who had voted against the Militia bill, and those who had voted in favor of its passage, entered their reasons on the journal. These reasons were numerous and lengthy.

The principal points of objection to the bill which they embodied were as follows:—That the companies were not allowed to elect their own officers; that troops could be drafted out of the State into the national service, and that the seizure of private property was allowed.

An act for the relief of the citizens of Chambersburg was considered as it came from the Committee of the Whole yesterday. It appropriates $100,000, to be distributed by Commissioners.

Mr. Sharp moved to amend by appropriating one million dollars.

Mr. Sharp delivered a lengthy and forcible speech on behalf of his constituents, urging the appropriation of one million dollars as eminently just, and as being no more than is absolutely needed.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Stocks are heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 112½; Cumberland preferred, 62½; Illinois Central Scrip, 132¾; Bonds, 103; Michigan Southern, 92; Guaranteed, 146½; New York Central, 130¾; Reading, 137¾; Hudson River, 133; Canton Company, 37¾; Virginia 6s, 55¾; Missouri 6s, 68; Erie, 112½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 116¾; Toledo and Wabash, 47½; One-Year Certificates, 94¾; Five-twenty Coupons, 109¾; Coupons, 103¾; Gold, 258.

MURDER ON SHIPBOARD—A BLOODY DEED.—This afternoon, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a fight occurred on board the ship *Lady Emily Peale*, which arrived at this port last night from Londonderry. The vessel brought a number of emigrants, and turned in at one of the wharves above Race street.

During last night and this morning her passengers were leaving and taking with them their effects. The crew of the ship went on shore, and returned very much intoxicated. About noon they complained that the steward would not give them anything to eat, and finally began to fight among themselves.

A general row ensued on deck, during which the boatswain, whose name is McMaster, of Belfast, was stabbed in the neck with a large sheath-knife. The jugular vien was cut, and McMaster bled to death in a few moments, the deck of the vessel being deluged with the clotted blood. Another of the crew, named Francis McKeever, is alleged to have inflicted the wound. The latter was also stabbed in the thigh, and badly beaten. He was taken to the hospital in an apparently dying condition. The whole of the bloody deed occurred in the presence of fifty or sixty passengers, and for cruel butchery and brutality has not its equal. Lieutenant Bowers, of the Sixth Ward police, was soon on hand, and took charge of the vessel, arresting some eight or ten of the crew, who will be held to await the Coroner's investigation.

THE LATEST SOUTHERN NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM MOBILE.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT MORGAN.

OUR VESSELS OVER DOG RIVER BAR.

DESPATCH FROM GEN. MAURY.

FIGHTING AT ATLANTA.

GRANT'S NEW MOVEMENT.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE FIGHTING.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Despatch from the Rebel Commander at Mobile.

MOBILE, August 11.—Nothing later from Fort Morgan. The wires are broken.

General Forrest drove the enemy's advance out of Oxford last night.

All the particulars of the Fort Gaines surrender known are that the commanding officer communicated with the enemy and made terms without authority. His fort was in good condition, the garrison having suffered little.

He made no reply to repeated orders and signals from General Page to hold his fort, and surrendered upon conditions not known here.

D. H. MAURY, Major-General.

The Richmond Press Despatches.

MOBILE, August 11.—Heavy firing was reported at Fort Morgan on Tuesday, Wednesday, and to-day. The telegraph wire is cut between the city and the fort.

Two vessels are off Dog river bar this evening. The bay shores are covered with the *debris* of Federal vessels.

Large quantities of tar, pitch, and turpentine have been burned to prevent the enemy from getting up.

Troops are daily arriving, and a good feeling exists.

CLINTON, La., August 11, via Mobile, August 12.—New Orleans papers of the 9th have been received. They say that the Yankee monitor *Tecumseh* struck a torpedo opposite Fort Morgan, and went down immediately. All on board perished (including the captain), except nine persons.

After passing the fort the *Tennessee* came up through the wooden vessels of the fleet, delivering broadsides and looking for the *Hartford*, the flagship of Admiral Farragut.

The *Monongahela* bore down and struck the *Tennessee* amidships. The *Tennessee* and *Hartford* then got side by side, the former pouring a full broadside into the *Hartford's* portholes, causing, as the *True Delta* says, a fearful loss of life on the latter.

The *Lackawanna* and others came up and took part in the action until the *Tennessee* surrendered.

The papers report that Admiral Buchanan's leg will be saved. He told them he would have been willing to die ten minutes afterwards could he have sunk the *Hartford*.

Lieutenant Comstock, Confederate, and Lieutenant Prentiss, Yankee, are both reported dead.

Rebel Opinion of the Surrender of Fort Gaines.

From the Richmond Dispatch, August 15.

Each fresh development in regard to the surrender of Fort Gaines goes to prove it was an act of cowardice or treachery on the part of its commanding officer, Colonel Anderson, of the 21st Alabama Regiment. The fort is a casemated work, mounting some fifty guns, was well manned, and provisioned for six months; and we have the assurance of General Maury that it was in good condition, and that the garrison had suffered but little. All this looks very dark for Colonel Anderson, though there is a vague hope—very vague, we confess—that when the facts are developed they may justify the surrender and save his reputation.

The press despatches give the enemy's version of the naval engagement off Mobile, copied from New Orleans papers of the 9th. It shows that the *Tennessee* made a most gallant fight, and even when surrounded by Yankee vessels, and after having been struck amidships by the *Monongahela*, poured a full broadside into the port-holes of the flag-ship *Hartford*, causing a fearful loss of life. Fort Morgan seems to be bravely holding out, though the telegraph wire having been cut, there is no direct communication with that point.

Dog river bar, off which two vessels are reported, is much nearer Mobile than it is agreeable to have the Yankees to approach, though, when they get there, their task has but just commenced.

It is gratifying to learn that Forrest is again at work in Mississippi. He has begun by driving the enemy's advance out of Oxford. Whenever Forrest strikes a blow, he does it faithfully and well.

Brisk Skirmishing Going On—Cessation of Picket firing Proposed, &c.

From the Richmond Dispatch, August 15.

ATLANTA, August 12.—There is brisk skirmishing on the entire left. The batteries up Marietta street and the last State road opened on the city at 1 o'clock this morning and have continued to fire up to the present, striking a number of houses on McDonough street. No casualties reported.

The enemy are still massing on the left, but are making no efforts to extend their right.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

ATLANTA, August 13.—The enemy advanced his right yesterday about one mile, and at the same time extending his left a short distance, but partially withdrew both this morning, from some cause as yet unknown, to the original position. Their line officers attempted frequently, at different points along the line to-day, communication with ours. In several instances they proposed a cessation of picket firing, which was not entertained in consequence of its not coming through the proper channel.

No shells were thrown into the city during the night or to-day, with the exception of a slight artillery firing in front of Bates.

Brigadier-General John C. Brown, of Tennessee, has been temporarily promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Kennard, Confederate States Artillery, has been assigned to duty as Chief of Ordnance of the Army of Tennessee.

The Shelling of Petersburg Almost Suspended—The Fighting Down the River—The Rebel Pickets Driven, &c.

From the Richmond Dispatch, August 15.

It was discovered on Tuesday evening that the enemy was moving large bodies of infantry to the rear, and our forces, by way of facilitating their movements, opened upon them with a sixty-four pounder, which had the desired effect. The heavy missiles bursting and crashing in their midst gave a powerful impetus to their locomotion, and they more than "double-quicked" it from the front.

It is stated that the court of inquiry which assembled at Grant's headquarters, near City Point, to investigate the causes of the terrible disaster of July 30, has decided that, on account of the illegality of its appointment, it had no power to examine witnesses or go into the merits of the question. The matter has, therefore, been referred back to General Meade, who, it is said, intends preferring charges against Burnside, in which event a trial of that officer by court-martial will follow.

One of the Yankee Sanitary Commission, named Wilson, who was wounded on board the supply steamer *D. A. Brown*, on James river, some few days ago, by Rebel sharpshooters, has died of his injuries. The Yankees term this river firing "guerilla operations," say that it has become very annoying, and call for vigorous measures to stop it and punish the offenders.

The shelling of Petersburg was almost entirely suspended last week, and the people enjoyed an interval of quiet to which they had for a long time been strangers. Various conjectures are indulged in as to the reason of this cessation of a barbarous practice. Many think the enemy has removed his heavy guns, having become somewhat conscientious upon the subject of shelling a city known to be occupied only by women and children, and aged, unarmed men. Hardly. A Yankee has no conscience, and particularly a Yankee like Grant, whose entire military reputation is staked upon the success of his present enterprise.

The more probable solution is, that he is preparing for another "brilliant movement," designed to astonish the world, but which, we hope, may result as disastrously to him as the last. Silence with Grant means mischief; and let those who kindly attribute to him possession of a conscience quietly await the progress of events, and they will see what they will see. But whatever may be the plans of the enemy, we have the utmost confidence that they will be penetrated by the sagacity of General Lee, and successfully thwarted.

The Petersburg train, due last evening at half-past six o'clock, had not arrived up to a late hour. We learn, however, that no shells were thrown at the city yesterday, and with the exception of some artillery practice on our side everything was quiet along the lines.

The columns of smoke observed yesterday in a southerly direction were caused by the burning woods between Richmond and Falling creek.

Fighting Down the River.

Our pickets were driven in yesterday morning between Malvern Hill and New Market, on the north side of the James, and heavy skirmishing was kept up during the day, with no particular advantage to either party. Grant's entire force of cavalry was crossed to the north side of the river.

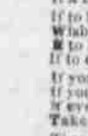
The heavy firing heard down the river on Saturday was caused by an engagement between the enemy's gunboats and our iron-clads, in which our land batteries participated. The enemy, it appears, had commenced cutting a canal across the narrow neck of land formed by a bend in the James, and known as Dutch Gap; and the object being supposed to be to flank our position at Howlett's, our forces determined to interrupt their digging operations.

The engagement was a spirited one, the firing on both sides being heavy and rapid, and we are informed that the Yankees were finally driven away from their work at the gap. One of our iron-clads received a shot through her smokestack, and another was struck near the waterline, but not injured. Our casualties in the land batteries were one killed and five wounded.

Another account says that the Yankees were erecting a battery at Dutch Gap, and had landed three brigades there. Our fleet opened at 7 A. M., and was joined by the battery at Howlett's, when the enemy's fleet, attracted by the firing, came up to the gap and took part in the engagement. The Yankees were driven from a portion of their works, and the firing ceased at 8 o'clock P. M.

There were no casualties on board our gunboats, and the only damage sustained was by the *Fredericksburg*, which received two shots through her smokestack. The vessels engaged on our side were the iron-clads *Fredericksburg*, *Virginia*, and *Richmond*, and the gunboats *Hampton*, *Nansemond*, and *Drury*.

The heavy firing heard yesterday is supposed to have been caused by a renewal of the engagement.



WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to *greece*—HEALTH!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish *all three*.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. aug5-1f

FIFTH EDITION.

FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

EVERYTHING PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

REINVASION NOT CREDITED.

GENERAL CADWALADER ORDERED TO PHILADELPHIA.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

From General Grant.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Nothing decisive has been done on the James river as yet, but affairs there are progressing favorably.

From General Sheridan.

The report, via Martinsburg, of an attempt to renew the invasion, on the part of Early, of Maryland and Pennsylvania, is not credited here.

Longstreet's Corps is known to be in front of Grant, on the James river, and consequently the report that he had been sent to reinforce Early cannot be correct.

GENERAL CADWALADER ORDERED TO PHILADELPHIA.

HARRISBURG, August 18.—The following general order was issued at noon to-day:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA, HARRISBURG, August 18, 1864.—GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45:—1. The Brandywine District is hereby discontinued.

2. Major-General George Cadwalader, U. S. V., will resume command of Philadelphia.

By command of Major-General Couch.

(Signed) JOHN A. SCHULTZE, A. A. G.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.

The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

Will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation ... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express ... 3·00
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation ... 2·25
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express ... 3·00
At 1 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) ... 1·75
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1st Class Ticket ... 2·25
2d Class do. ... 1·50
At 7½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket ... 2·25
2d Class do. ... 1·50

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., 3·30 P. M.
For Lambertville and intermediate Stations, at 5 P. M.
For Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.
For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3·30, 5, and 6 P. M. The 3·30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, and Burlington at 7 P. M.
Steamboat Trenton, for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, Torresdale, and Tacony at 9·30 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—
At 4 A. M., (Night) via Kensington and New York, Washington and New York Mail ... $2·25
At 11·15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express ... 3·00
At 4·30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express ... 3·00
At 5·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express ... 3·00
Sunday lines leave at 4 A. M. and 5·45 P. M. There will be no line at 4 A. M. (Night) on Mondays.
For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7·15 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk at 3·30 P. M.
For Lambertville and intermediate stations at 5 P. M.
For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 5 P. M.
For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford at 9 A. M., 5, 5·45, and 8 P. M. The 9 A. M. Line runs to Bristol.
☞ For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each train run from the Depot.
Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.
Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 WALNUT street. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.
August 8, 1864.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE
From foot of Courtland street at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden at 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 (Night) via Jersey City and Kensington.
From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
From Pier No. 1 North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passenger) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf on and after January 8, daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1 and 4 P. M.
Freight must be delivered before 3½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12½ o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
Increased facilities having been made for the transportation of LIVE STOCK, drovers are invited to try this route. When the stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CAR LOADS or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent, No. 208 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent, Pier No. 1, North River, New York.
ja5-tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES. NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY, January 4, 1864, the Trains for New York, leaving Kensington Depot, Philadelphia, at 3·12 A. M. (Night), and 2·30 P. M., and the trains leaving New York at 8 A. M. and 7·30 P. M., will hereafter be run exclusively for the United States Mails and New York and Washington Passengers, and will not take in nor let out any passengers between said cities.
The 10 A. M. and 12 Midnight Lines from New York to Washington, and the 11·30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Lines from Washington to New York, will continue as at present, and carry passengers to and from the intermediate stations and Baltimore, Washington, and New York.

ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

Lines leave Philadelphia, from Kensington Depot, at 11·15 A. M., 4·30, and 5·45 P. M., and 12·30 midnight, and from Walnut Street Wharf (via Camden), at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., for New York.
And leave New York, from foot of Courtlandt street, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., and at 12 midnight, and from foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M.
WM. A. GATZMER, Agent.
ja5-tf

1864. CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. 1864.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS!!!
Four trains daily to Atlantic City.
On and after MONDAY, July 4, trains leave Vine street Ferry as follows:—
Mail, 7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached, 9·15 A. M.
Express (through in 2 hours) 2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation, 4·15 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 5·30 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVES ATLANTIC.
Accommodation (Atlantic) 5·46 A. M.
Express, 7·05 A. M.
Freight, 11·50 A. M.
Mail, 4·48 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 6·22 A. M.
Fare to Atlantic, $2·00. Round Trip Tickets (good only for the day and train on which they are issued) $3·00.

EXTRA HADDONFIELD TRAINS.
Leave Vine street 10·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield 1·15 P. M. and 2·45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Mail train for Atlantic leaves Vine street 7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic 4·48 P. M.
ja30-tf JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD, OPEN TO OXFORD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leave as follows:—

LEAVE EASTWARD.			LEAVE WESTWARD.		
STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.
Oxford	6·30	3·25	Philadelphia	8·00	4·30
West Grove	6·57	3·52	West Chester	7·45	4·45
Avondale	7·05	4·00	W. C. Junction	9·08	5·41
Kennett	7·20	4·15	Concord	9·23	5·56
Chadd's Ford	7·42	4·31	Chadd's Ford	9·41	6·14
Concord	8·00	5·00	Kennett	10·05	6·37
W. C. Junction	8·15	5·15	Avondale	10·21	6·51
Philadelphia	9·22	6·26	West Grove	10·29	7·02
West Chester	9·30	6·10	Oxford	10·56	7·30

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia has been changed from Eighteenth and Market streets, to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia. Market Street Passenger Railway Cars convey Passengers to and from the Depot.
Passengers go through without change of cars.
ja1 HENRY WOOD, Superintendent.

SALEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—RUNning time of Trains, commencing FRIDAY, January 1, 1864:—
From Walnut Street Wharf at 9 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M., freight 12 M. Returning, leave Salem at 6 A. M., 4·05 A. M., 1·10 P. M. Freight daily each way. Apply to
MORTON MILLS, Agent,
Second Covered Pier above WALNUT Street, S. DELAWARE Avenue.
ja5-tf J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.